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The Irish Times

SPECIAL EXTRA

VOL. LVIII. NO.—18,343. DUBLIN. SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1916. PRICE ONE PENNY.

LADIES' COSTUMES AND BLOUSES FRENCH CLEANED AND FINISHED IN THREE DAYS. CHARGES MODERATE. THE MOST ELABORATE COSTUME CLEANED WHOLE. PRESCOTTS' DYE WORKS, DUBLIN, BELFAST, CORK, AND LIMERICK. (5)

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated) not exceeding 3 lines, 2/6 each insertion; 4 or more lines, 8d. per line. Notices that have appeared in this paper will be repeated in the Weekly Irish Times at half the foregoing rates. Post Office Orders payable to IRISH TIMES, LIMITED.

BIRTH.

POWELL—January 13, 1916, at 89 Lower Baggot street, the wife of THOMAS V. POWELL, 36 Palmerston road, Dublin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRENE AND RYAN—January 12, 1916, at St. Ailbe's Church, Emly, by the Very Rev. Monsignor Ryan, V.G., NICHOLAS J. GRENE, Grene Park, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, eldest son of the late James Grene, of Cappamurra, to MARY GRACE, third daughter of CLEMENT J. RYAN, Esq., Emly House, Emly, Co. Tipperary.

KEOGH AND M'ARDLE—January 12, 1916, at the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, by Rev. J. M'Ardle, C.C., brother of the bride (with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing), assisted by Very Rev. R. Bowden, Adm., Rev. F. Farrington, C.C., and Rev. P. Hayden, C.C.—P. J. KEOGH, M.B., 29 Lower Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, second son of the late John P. Keogh, J.P., and Mrs. Keogh, St. Adrian's, Sutton, Co. Dublin, to MAY, only daughter of PATRICK M'ARDLE, J.P., and Mrs. M'ARDLE, 73 North Circular road, Dublin.

RAIT KERR AND METCALFE—January 12, 1916, at St. Ann's Church, Dublin, by Rev. Canon Follis, Rector of Carbury, temporary Chaplain to H.M. Forces, assisted by Rev. W. Chamber lain, Captain ROWAN RAIT KERR, son of Sylvester Rait Kerr, Rathmoyle, King's County, to HELEN MARGARET, daughter of FRANCIS METCALFE, Metcalfe Park, County Kildare.

SMYTH AND SEXTON—January 10, 1916, at St. Patrick's Church, Monkstown, by the Rev. P. Dunne, C.C., JAMES L., twin son of JAMES SMYTH, Esq., U.D.C., P.L.G., Lower George's street, Kingstown, to JOHANNA (SUSIE), only daughter of the late ROBERT SEXTON, and grandniece of Thomas Sexton, Esq., York road, Kingstown.

DEATHS

ABBOT-ANDERSON—January 1, 1916, at Cairo, Egypt, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. ABBOT-ANDERSON, King's Own Regiment.

PERRIN—January 14, 1916, at the Adelaide Hospital, JOHN, only surviving son of the late WILLIAM PERRIN, of this city. Funeral on Tuesday at 9 o'clock sharp.

IN MEMORIAM.

M'CABE—Eighth Anniversary.—In affectionate and loving memory of our dearest mother, who died at her residence, Wynnefield Park, Rathmines, 16th January, 1908. R.I.P. Inserted by her loving sons.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. JOHN M'LOUGHLIN, Murphystown House, Sandyford, returns sincere thanks to the many friends who kindly sent letters of sympathy in his recent sad bereavement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 6.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WALLER, 49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET (Merrion square). 'Phone—131.

SAVE MONEY. Don't buy New Clothes—send your Old Ones to us; they will be DRY CLEANED AND PRESSED LIKE NEW. DUNLOP'S DYEWORKS, KILMAINHAM, DUBLIN. Telephones 4334 and 4335. Branches:—35 STEPHEN'S GREEN, 18 TALBOT STREET, 3 UPPER CAMDEN STREET, and MOUNT BROWN.

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COALS.

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GREAT WEEKLY PENNYWORTH. The most interesting reading for all leisure moments. The Irishman's and Irishwoman's Week-end Companion. The Journal that absorbs and makes time fly. THE WEEKLY IRISH TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTES ON THE TURF AND COURSING SEE THE "IRISH FIELD." PRICE ONE PENNY. 'Phone—1579, Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VICTORIA CROSS HEROES. THOSE who were disappointed in obtaining Christmas Number of the "Weekly Irish Times," with which the above Coloured Supplement was issued, can now obtain it by writing at once to the "Irish Times" Office, Dublin. A limited number of copies, with supplements, are now on hands.

A. AND B. TAXIS, LTD., PORTOBELLO. PIONEERS of the POPULAR 1/- FARES. Day and Night. 'Phones—Rathmines, 456. Dublin, 1597a. Gt. N. Rly., Dublin, 3042. Telegrams—"Wayte," Dublin.

DAY BY DAY we enjoy our Lunch at the Cafe Cairo. It satisfies us completely.

5001 DUBLIN for Thompson's Taxicabs. Telegrams—"Traction, Dublin."

HINT FOR 1916. When buying FURNITURE, buy it from a firm with a reputation for fair dealing in genuine goods.—CAREY and ASHENHURST, "Chesterfield Experts," Lower Baggot street.

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MOTOR and Carriage Repairs and Sundries.—HUTTON, Summerhill, and 2 Dawson street.

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FORD COUPE. We have on view to-day a Ford Chassis fitted with special English-built Coupé Body. The ideal Car for Doctors. R. W. ARCHER and CO., 65 Lr. Mount st., DUBLIN.

TO all those interested in the delivery of goods: If you have not already read our advertisement on Page 2, it will be to your advantage, and ours, for you to do so.—THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Dublin and Belfast.

GREAT SALE AT ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY'S CARPET AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE NOW PROCEEDING 28 and 29 GRAFTON STREET.

CARPETS. During this month we are offering at special prices a quantity of AXMINSTER and BRUSSELS CARPETS made up from discarded designs. These Carpets are of the standard quality, and are made in a good variety of sizes suitable for every type of room and decoration. Inspection Invited. PIM BROS., LTD., EXCHEQUER STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW POSTING HOURS. IN order to ensure delivery of Letters to this Office on the same evening City users of the "Irish Times" are recommended to post before 5.30 p.m. in the City pillar boxes and before 4.15 p.m. in Suburban Offices.

MOTOR CARS.

PERRY COUPE, 1s Biscuit Colour, 11.9 h.p. Dynamo Lighting, Self-Starter. January Delivery. WALLEN'S, 11 AND 12 ST. ANDREW STREET, AND TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN. T

MOTOR CYCLES.

A 1—WHY Wait? We can deliver from stock 3½ h.p. "Sunbeams," 3; also 7-9 Indians, 4; also 5-9 Harley-Davidson, 3; 3 Levi Francis, 5; Enfield, 2; Levis, 2; Sparkbrooks, 2; Ixion, 2; New Imperial Jap. Call to see them at Wayte Bros., Leeson st., off Grafton st. 'Phone, 1597. T

AT WALLEN'S GARAGE. DELIVERY FROM STOCK. A.J.S., TRIUMPH, DOUGLAS, ROVER, INDIAN, A.M. EXCELSIOR, and O.K. MODELS. 11 AND 12 ST. ANDREW STREET, AND TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN. T

MANY BARGAINS in Secondhand Motor Bicycles at Wayte Bros., Leeson st., off Grafton st. T

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A 1 LARGEST Stock of high class Cycles; no advance in prices. Sunbeams, Lea Francis, Sparkbrook, B.S.A., Swifts, Raleighs, Gloria; liberal allowance for old cycles in part payment; deferred payments arranged. Call, write, or 'phone, Wayte Bros., Leeson st., off Grafton st. T

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ABSOLUTE Security Granted to all Persons in Positions of Trust by The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.; subscribed capital, £1,000,000. T. N. and N. S. Smith, 43 Dame st., Dublin. T

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver, Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones, and Old Gold; highest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton House, Grafton st. T

DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver, Miniatures, etc., Purchased for Cash.—Edmond Johnson, Ltd., 94 Grafton st. T

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FOR SALE.

ANYTHING in Engineers' Supplies, land and marine, Tools, etc., can best be obtained from Tuck's, Lower Abbey st., Dublin. T

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AT Highest Value, James Hill and Sons, Bachelor's Walk. Purchase Furniture, Pianos, Antiques; prompt cash. T

ABOUT Furniture, Plate, Stocks, Pianos—Highest cash offer made or option to introduce into our weekly auctions; settlements at once.—Joseph F. Keogh and Co., Bachelor's Walk. T

SECONDHAND Furniture—A large quantity of Secondhand Furniture cheap, marked in plain figures for cash.—Carey and Ashenhurst, 138 Lower Baggot st. T

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

AT T. J. Callaghan and Co., 15 to 16 Dame st.—Military Saddles, Bridles, Wallets, Breastplates. T

TUITIONS, ETC.

THE STUDENTS' PAGE OF THE WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. This week contains A SPECIAL ARTICLE ON THE POST OFFICE AS A CAREER. SEE THE STUDENTS' PAGE in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES This Week.

HOUSES TO LET.

AUCTIONS, Valuations, Inventories, Houses, Furnished, Unfurnished, Let, Sold.—Prim, 21 Dawson st. T

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PERFECT Cure—Wellscome Removes hard or soft Corns, rapid and painless, safest and best, 1/-, post free, 1/1½.—Wells, Chemist, Upper Baggot st., Dublin. T

"IRISH TIMES." BELFAST BRANCH OFFICE. 108 ROYAL AVENUE. 'Phone—1787, Belfast.

THE WAR WEEK BY WEEK.

A SUMMARY REVIEW.

(I.) LOVCHEN AND CORFU.

It may be doubted whether the latest development in the Balkans will greatly affect the general strategy of the war in that theatre, though it reflects little credit upon the foresight of the Allies, particularly Italy, and their loyalty to their smallest Ally. The Austrians have

stormed Mount Lovchen, the key to Montenegro, and have occupied the Montenegrin capital of Cetinje. Lovchen is a mass rising almost sheerly from the sea above the Bay of Cattaro, every corner of which Austrian port it dominated while it remained in Montenegrin hands. Upon the other side Lovchen similarly overlooks the Montenegrin capital. The mountain in Montenegrin hands meant the security of Cetinje, and the uselessness, to a large extent, of Cattaro as an Austrian naval base. In Austrian hands it means the complete security of Cattaro and the untenability by the Montenegrins not alone of Cetinje but of all Montenegro down to the northern end of Lake Skutari. Lovchen is one of the strongest natural positions in the whole Balkan Peninsula. Why the Montenegrins holding it were not supplied by the Allies with the modest requirements in batteries and men which would have sufficed to make it impregnable is a mystery for which there can scarcely be any creditable explanation. The circumstances of her propinquity and her close political relations with Montenegro threw upon Italy the obvious responsibility for making Lovchen secure against the Austrians. Italy will be the chief sufferer through her own default, so far as the naval aspect of the loss of Lovchen is concerned. Cattaro, with its excellent harbour approached only through a narrow channel, and commanding on the eastern shore the mouth of the Adriatic, is an ideal naval base of vast strategic potentialities. The Austrians, with the menace of Lovchen removed, will now be free to develop to the utmost these latent potentialities of Cattaro to Italy's disadvantage. The whole naval situation in the Adriatic, which is primarily Italy's affair, is compromised by this development. It remains to be seen whether the Austrians will be satisfied with this great naval gain, or will proceed to push their success to military advantage. If they should so proceed the Montenegrin Army will be compelled to retire by way of Skutari into Albania, and may ultimately hope to make contact with the Italian forces which, in conjunction with Essad Pasha's troops, hold the hinterland of Durazzo and Avlona as far into the interior as Tirana and Elbasan. The military advantage which the enemy would seek to derive by advancing into these regions is to menace the flank of any future Allied action into the Balkans from the Adriatic. That some such enterprise on the part of the Allies is contemplated may be gathered not only from the Italian holding of Central and Southern Albania, but also from the transfer, now disclosed, of the Serbian Army from the Albanian coast to the Island of Corfu. At Corfu, appropriated for the purpose from the Greeks, the Serbian Army is to be rested and refitted. When it is ready to take the field again it will occupy a position of some strategic importance; for across the strait from Corfu is the excellent port of Santi Quaranta, whence there runs up into Southern Serbia, emerging at Ochrida, one of the best roads through Albania.

(II.) AN ATTACK ON SALONIKA?

The reports from Rome of an attack upon the outpost positions of Salonika south of the Greek frontier prove to be unfounded. There is better authority, however, for reports of an enemy concentration in preparation for an attack. According to information from accredited correspondents at General Headquarters in Macedonia, the enemy—to what extent Bulgarians and to what extent Austro-

Germans is not stated—are concentrating at Ghevgheli, Veles, and Uskub, while quantities of munitions and stores are being accumulated near the frontier. Roads and bridges destroyed by the Serbs and the Allies in their retirement are being repaired. Numbers of Turkish troops are said to be concentrating east of the Greek frontier on the Dedeagatch railway. The report of this concentration and of an impending attack on the entrenched camp of Salonika is borne out by the news that the Allies have blown up the large iron railway bridge which spans the Struma at Demir Hissar and also the bridge at Kilindir. The latter is east of Ghevgheli, and the former further east on the Dedeagatch railway, along which a Turkish attack would proceed.

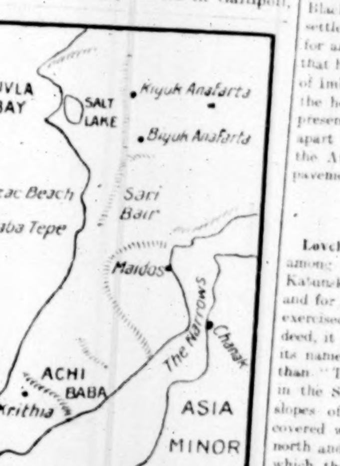
(III.) MESOPOTAMIA.

The truth about the situation in Mesopotamia has at last been revealed during the past week. What we were able to infer from the Turkish reports is now admitted explicitly by the India Office—namely, that General Townshend is besieged in Kut-el-Amara, whither he retreated after the battle of Ctesiphon, before Bagdad. The Turks, since their heavy losses in the last abortive assault, have not resumed their attack on Kut, and are apparently relying upon investment to reduce the besieged forces. This is the first case of a siege of British forces that the war has so far produced. In the meantime a relief column has been equipped at Amara, about half-way between Kurna and Kut, under General Aylmer, and has come into action with the Turks between Ali Gherbi and Sheikh Saad, some thirty miles below Kut on the Tigris. The accounts of this action are still scanty. On the night of the 7th General Aylmer reported contact with the enemy and heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris, two or three miles below Sheikh Saad. On the right bank General Campbell had carried the enemy position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners, and was then entrenched in a position close to Sheikh Saad. Meanwhile,

the main attack on the left bank had been retarded by outflanking movements of the enemy. General Aylmer adds that he was apparently opposed by three Turkish divisions (60,000 men). On the evening of the 8th General Aylmer reported that owing to the fatigue of the troops he was unable to make any progress. On the 9th General Aylmer reported: "The enemy are in retreat, and I am pursuing, but heavy rain hinders the pursuit." The latest report states that, owing to weather conditions and the necessity of evacuating all the wounded by the river General Aylmer's force was still halted. On the 10th the enemy were located by our cavalry six miles east of Kut. This was the position from which the Turks were driven in September last by General Townshend in the battle of Kut-el-Amara. The position is a strong one, and the Turks appear to be in superior force, so that we cannot yet be sure that the relief of General Townshend will be speedily effected. Meanwhile there is no news from Petrograd of the movement towards Bagdad of the Russian forces at Hamadan, in Persia. But a report from Constantinople states that Turkish forces have occupied Kermanshah, which suggests that a Russian movement westwards towards Bagdad is anticipated.

(IV.) THE EVACUATION OF GALLIPOLI.

The past week brought the news that our last remaining positions in Gallipoli,



those at the southern end of the Peninsula facing Krithia and the great height of Achi Baba, have been successfully evacuated. As in the case of the evacuation of Suvla and Anzac, there was no loss of life. The suggestion that the evacuation was "arranged" between the Allies and the Turks, if it were not patently absurd, is, however, sufficiently disposed of by the fact that on this occasion the enemy delivered a heavy attack on the positions on the day before they were evacuated. This attack was repulsed, with considerable loss to the enemy, but only a hundred and thirty-five casualties on our side, and on the following night the retirement was successfully executed. It was not so fortunate as the retirement from Suvla and Anzac in that the weather broke during the night, and many of the connecting piers were washed away by the storm. In spite of these difficulties the efforts of the Navy succeeded, before the dawn of a week ago, in removing the last man from Gallipoli.

W.

A RUNNING GAZETTEER.

PLACES MENTIONED IN THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

Ali Gherbi.—Ali Gherbi, whence General Aylmer started to the relief of Kut-el-Amara, is on the Tigris, about 100 miles south-east of Kut. Sheikh Saad, near which heavy fighting took place last week, is about half-way between Ali Gherbi and Kut. Oran, to which the enemy has retreated, is some eight miles up the river from Sheikh Saad. All these places are small towns, or villages, of a sufficiently miserable appearance, which causes the traveller who beholds them for the first time to wonder how any human beings can be content to drag on an existence in such surroundings. A few low booths of palm frond mats stretched over hoops of reeds, a mud hovel or two, a slightly more pretentious mud house that marks the dwelling of the local sheikh, and one or two small mud towers—not unlike miniature martello towers—known locally as forts (mefteel), make up a typical village of the poorer class. Such a village is almost as easy to move as is a Bedouin camp; and as a matter of fact they often are moved, owing sometimes to fear of floods, sometimes to the exigencies of a blood feud. In better-class villages the reed and mat huts are generally fewer and larger, the mud huts are more numerous, the sheikh's "castle" is more imposing, possibly running to two storeys in parts, and nearly always boasting a guest-house (muthif), in the hoop-and-mat style of architecture, beside it. Modern "towns" are rare indeed in the land, which, meant by Nature to be one of the most fertile, is still the pitiful wilderness that it was reduced to by the Mongol invaders and the subsequent neglect of the system of irrigation that alone could turn to account the gifts of Nature.

Bukovina.—Bukovina, the Austro-Hungarian province, of which the capital, Czernovitz, has been evacuated by the enemy, has undergone sundry political transitions. According to many Austrian authorities it was wrested from Transylvania in the 15th century by Moldavia, but it not long before that formed an integral portion of the latter State, to which it belonged until it was ceded to Austria by the Turks in 1775. Czernovitz itself has now changed hands twice over during the present war. Bukovina, which means "Beech-land," abounds in woodland and mineral wealth, and rears large numbers of cattle and horses.

Cetinje.—Cetinje, the smallest capital in Europe, lies in a rocky valley 2,095 feet above the sea level. It is 17 miles east of Cattaro, and has a population of 3,300. The town has on several occasions been captured and ravaged by the Turks, but the Montenegrins always succeeded in beating them off again. It owes its origin to Ivan the Black, who was compelled to retire from Montenegro's former capital near Lake Skutari. Twenty years ago it had only a population of 800. One of the reasons why Montenegro has for so long been able to resist the Turkish onslaughts is the almost total absence of water in the country. During the winter the inhabitants are accustomed to preserve the melted snow. Travellers who have visited the place in recent years say that there is a similarity between the dwellings and potato fields of the people along the Montenegrin hills and the houses and potato patches of some of the peasants of the West of Ireland.

Durazzo.—Durazzo, recently bombarded, is a port that has played a prominent part in both ancient and modern warfare. Its first great claim to notoriety arose out of the party strife which ultimately led to the Peloponnesian war. The Greek city of Epidamnos, as it was then, was much harassed by these civil jealousies and fears. The Romans called it Dyrrachium, whence the modern name is derived, and it became the principal landing place on the route from Brindisi to Greece. A great military road to the Hellespont began here. The town is memorable also for the battles between Cæsar and Pompey, and, later, became the capital of a Byzantine province.

Imbros.—Imbros, locally pronounced Emvro, which Sir Ian Hamilton made his headquarters, was connected with ancient Athens more closely than any other Ægean island, except Lemnos. These two, together with Skyros, formed stepping-stones on the line of communication between Athens and the Chersonese, and secured for her the trade of the Black Sea. Numerous Athenian colonists settled at Imbros, and a popular fictitious plea for an absentee among the wits of Athens was that he had "a lawsuit in Imbros." The coins of Imbros bear the familiar emblems of Athens, the head of Pallas and her owl; and at the present day the chief attractions of the island, apart from excellent woodcock shooting, are the Attic inscriptions built into the walls or pavements of modern churches and houses.

Lovchen.—In the shadow of Mount Lovchen among the bare and calcined rocks of the Katunska, Montenegrin liberty was cradled, and for centuries the "Black Mountain" has exercised the imagination of the people; indeed, it is from Lovchen that the land derives its name, for "Monte Negro" is none other than "Tzrnagora" (which is black mountain in the Serbian), in a Venetian habit. The slopes of Lovchen in an earlier time were covered with frowning forests of pine, and the north and east slopes of the border mountain which the Montenegrin sees from his native land, are in shadow for the greater part of the day. Little wonder if the superstitious mountaineer of the region, in some instinctive wish to placate the menace rising above him, gave to the district the name of the ominous mass that towered above; and later Tzrnagora as Montenegro became the name of the whole kingdom.

Niksic.—When it became clear that the fall of Cetinje would not be long delayed, arrangements were made to remove the capital to Niksic, which is 34 miles north-east of Cattaro, and occupies a strong position on an isolated hill rising above the valley of the Zeta. The town was wrested by the Montenegrins from the Turks in 1877.

Tanganyika.—Tanganyika, the novel scene of a naval action between British and German armed steamers, is the great equatorial lake between German East Africa and the Belgian Congo. Its southern end is in British N.E. Rhodesia. The great engineering work of the German colony is the railway, over 700 miles long, from the Indian Ocean coast to Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika.

STOCK EXCHANGE FINANCE.

WEEKLY NOTES.

BUSINESS IMPROVES—TENDENCY SATISFACTORY.

During the week just closed there has been not alone a slight improvement in business current on the Dublin Stock Exchange, but on balance an increase in the volume of support, so that higher prices are the rule, and not the exception. There has been bidding for Consols and War Loan 4½ p.c. Stock, and higher prices have registered for both these popular Funds. The offer of war bonuses in London and England generally in the new 5 p.c. Bonds is fairly general. We trust over here in Ireland there will be many like instances to record. We understand the Bank of Ireland can now give applicants for the £5, £20, and £50 5 p.c. Exchequer Bonds their proper receipt and scrip instead of as formerly merely acting as agents for the Bank of England, and making all applicants pay for insuring the safe arrival of the Bonds, if they did not care to accept delivery at their own risk. The stockbrokers ought to get the usual commission on all applications made through them or on application forms bearing their name. There is none arranged for at present. We know where thousands of pounds were invested elsewhere that would have gone into 5 p.c. Exchequer Bonds if the stockbrokers' commission or brokerage had been properly arranged for by the Government. There are no railway dividends out yet, but full distributions are anticipated. The tone of this market at the final close was better than earlier in the week. Railway Pre. Ord. Stocks were well maintained, except in a few special cases. We have constantly pointed out that good buying is still going on for Marconi Wireless Telegraph shares. We shall not be surprised if this demand should make an impression on the market at an early date. The Ord. and Pref. shares are 1s. 6d. a share better on the week. The fall in Grand Canal 3 p.c. Debs. to about 55 to 60 may be recorded later, but they have not been dealt in since the war began. Banking securities have been firm on the dividend statements so far notified, which show large surpluses, while maintaining full distributions. Nationals and Royals were in most demand at the close of the week, while Bank Stock was easier after the previous week's smart advance. There has been very good buying of Guinness Ord. shares, and on the week a rise of ½ has been established. The prospects are splendid, and the trade continues very good. Dublin Distillers Debs. remain firm, but the Ord. and Pref. shares, after showing strength, have turned dull. John Jameson and Son Debs. remain sellers. Tramways have scarcely moved, and dealings were at a minimum all the week. Provincial Ord. were perhaps the firmest spot. Drapery shares have been well held with a few exceptions. Good accounts may be anticipated presently in most cases. Increased support has turned up for Textiles since the English Sewing Cotton interim dividend at the usual rate of 8 p.c. per annum. Coats are increasingly scarce. Fine Cotton Spinners are bid for at an advance, but do not offer. Thwaites shares are still on sale owing to the poor trading result last year, and the Pref. have fallen 1¼, i.e., from 4¼ to 3. Bakery shares remain firmly disposed, but with scarcely any business passing. There is still quiet but firm support for Burke issues. H. Williams and Co. Ord. were freely bid for, and have risen on the week 1s. 6d. to 34s. Dunlop issues have been good, and close at the best point, with Ord. and Def. shares most sought after. There was little of any special point of interest in others.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK.

FURTHER RECORDS.

Special prosperity has always been shown by the accounts of this bank. For the half year to the end of the year the amount due on deposit, current, and other accounts amounted to £7,569,000, an increase of £560,000. Assets of £8,138,000 are shown in the present accounts, of which £4,266,714 is in liquid assets, or 56 per cent. of the total. The reserve fund (£320,000) is £120,000 larger than the paid-up capital. The dividend, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, is the same as a year ago, but the bank has ceased to pay the shareholders' income-tax, as formerly, which is the proper course to adopt nowadays, and is, moreover, adopted by practically all bankers in London, the provinces, and in Scotland, and by all Irish banks without exception. The Munster and Leinster seem to have fully maintained their record of strong progress and prosperity. All securities have been written down to lowest prices obtainable at date of balancing.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The accounts of this representative bank always command a great deal of attention, as they deal with record general banking figures in Ireland. Notes in circulation, we see, have risen about £420,000 to £2,306,000. The sums due on deposit and current accounts total £16,718,000, an advance of not far short of £1,500,000, one of the largest increases ever secured at any time, and as it is on top of an increase of £858,000 shown a year ago some idea of the general prosperity of the country can be estimated. Assets total £21,384,000, an increase of £1,847,000. Cash figures at £3,201,000, money at call at £2,947,000, Government securities £5,743,000, and other investments £883,000, or liquid assets of £10,776,000. Advances stand at £6,865,000 and bills discounted at £3,265,000, showing little alteration. Bank premises figure at £304,175. The dividend remains at 10 per cent. per annum, with £60,000 for credit of investment depreciation.

ENGLISH DRAPERS—BIG PROFITS.

Some accounts have become available in England for the past year, and prosperity appears to be nearly general. Manchester houses show fine results. J. F. and H. Roberts have earned £50,800, against £15,000 twelve months ago. Another Manchester firm, A. and S. Henry, Ltd., are paying 11 per cent. dividend, against 8 per cent. for the previous nine years, besides adding £100,000 to the reserve. In London the Fore Street Warehouse Company disclose £48,900, against £70,000. The dividend and bonus amount to 8 per cent., against 5 per cent. last year. Nearly all other firms report satisfactory trading results.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—BROKERAGE INCREASED.

In London on Thursday it was notified that brokerage charges on Government Funds would be doubled in future, i.e., from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. This was a distinct surprise, though for many years brokers were justly dissatisfied with the rate they obtained, seeing the serious amount of personal trouble that has to be gone to to transfer stock, especially in the absence of clients in the country, when powers of attorney had to be obtained, and a good deal of routine or red tape gone through before completing the transaction. We fancy the Dublin brokers will not be long about following suit. Discussing the matter, the *Daily Mail* of Friday states:—"Exactly why this should justify the Stock Exchange in increasing its brokerage charges is not quite clear, and it scarcely seems a step in the direction of popularising the Stock Exchange. Many members have had cause in the loss of business to regret the day when, by the imposition of minimum commissions, they were compelled to charge clients more than they would pay, and this latest proposal is a development of that policy. Undoubtedly the fixing of high minimum commissions put a stop to much speculative business, and in that it was good for the country, but it was not profitable to the Stock Exchange."

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange this week has seen a fair amount of business carried through, but there has been little marked activity. Consols have been a trifle uncertain all the week, and yesterday they were ¼ lower at 58½. The War Loan has been dull, and closed at 97⅛ yesterday. Foreign Securities have been quiet, while enemy descriptions are unsaleable. Home Railways have been fairly good all through the week, with one or two slight exceptions. On Friday the market was firm, and there was a marked feature in a rise to 97½ in Great Westerns. The success attending the Government's scheme for the transfer of American securities has practically deprived the House of the American Market business, and prices are merely the reflection of movements in New York. The success of the scheme is indicated by the sharp upward movement. Canadas have been dull and quiet. Argentine Railways have received a fair amount of support, with the result that prices are firm. The feature of the week has been the falling away of the very promising boom in the Rubber share market. The price of the raw material has declined, and this led to a general drop in prices. There have been no indications of a desire to sell, but business has been brought practically to standstill. In Oil Shares there has been little change of importance. Mining Shares have witnessed some fairly [illegible] improvements during the week.

The Bank returns issued on Thursday made a satisfactory showing. The reserve on the week is over a million higher, the stock of bullion having risen £199,274, while there has been a contraction of £855,750 in the note circulation. Both the gain in gold and the note reduction are presumably due to a reflux of currency after the holidays. The reserve now stands at £35,415,339, against £52,636,260 at this time last year, while the stock of [illegible] aggregates £51,301,834, against £69,[illegible]394. Movements in other principal accounts during the week have not been heavy. Repayments by the market to the Bank have lowered other securities by over 7¼ millions, but this drain upon market resources has been partly offset by Government disbursements, reflected in a decrease of over 4½ millions in public deposits. Market balances are thus only 1½ millions down, other deposits showing that decline. Government securities account records a trifling gain. Rest account is £2[illegible] more. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities has risen 1.6 p.c. on the week, and now stands at 22.5 p.c.

LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES.

Government Funds.

	Minimum of latest price.
Consols 2½ p.c. ... not before 5 April 1923	54½
2½ p.c. Annuities ... Red. 5 Jan. 1905, or after	57
2¾ p.c. Annuities ... Red. 5 Jan. 1905, or after	57
War Loan 3½ ... Stock Red. 1925-28	[illegible]
Do. 4½ ... Stk. 1925-45	[illegible]
Do. [illegible]	[illegible]
Gt. Land 2¾ p.c. ... Red. not before 5 Aug. 1921	66½
Guar. 2¾ p.c. ... Irish Land Act 1903	65½
Do. 3 p.c. ... Land Act 1903 & 1909	77
Local Loans 3 p.c. ... Red. after 1 April 1912	74½
Transvaal Guar. 3 p.c. Guar. Red. 1923-53	83
India 3½ p.c. ... Red. on or after 5 Jan. 1931	80½
Do. 3 p.c. ... Oct. 1948, or after	69½
Do. 2½ p.c. ... Oct. 1926, or after	57

Corporation Stocks and Debentures.

	Latest price.
Belfast Corp. ... p.c. Red. 1935	[illegible]
Do. City and Dis. Water, 1963, 3½ p.c.	[illegible]
Do. Harbour 3½ p.c. Red. Cons. Stock	74
Bray Township 4 p.c. Deb. Red. 1961	74
Cork 3½ p.c. Stock	[illegible]
Dublin Corp. ... p.c. Red. 1944	79
Dublin Port and Docks 3½ p.c.	73½
Newry Port and Har. Trust 4 p.c. Debs.	63
Rathmines and Pembroke 4 p.c. Deb. 1934	80
Do. and Rathgar Township ... p.c. Irred.	86
[illegible]	70

Railway Preference Stocks.

Belfast and County Down 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast, West Cork 4 p.c.	74
Do. Do. Kinsale 4 p.c.	74
Do. Do. Ilen Valley 4 p.c.	74
Cork and Macroom Direct 5 p.c.	10½
Dublin and South Eastern Con. 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Midland Great Western of Ireland 5 p.c.	[illegible]
Do. 4 p.c.	[illegible]

Railway Guaranteed Stocks.

Belfast and Co. Down 5 p.c.	100
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast 3½ p.c.	103
Do. 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Fishguard and Rosslare Railways 3½ p.c.	83
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4 p.c.	83½
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 4 p.c.	[illegible]
London and North-Western Consol. 4 p.c.	95
Midland Gt. West. of Ire. (Rent Charge) 4 p.c.	70

Railway Debenture Stocks.

Belfast and County Down 4 p.c.	80
Do. 5 p.c.	[illegible]
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast 4 p.c.	84
Do. (Bantry Ext. Railway) 5 p.c.	84½
Dublin and Sth. Eastern Con. "A" 4 p.c.	84½
Do. Con. "B" 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4 p.c.	86½
Great Southern and West. (Ireland) 4 p.c.	82
Midland Great Western of Ireland 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Do. [illegible]	[illegible]
Sligo, Leit., and Northn. Co. 3½ p.c. "A"	[illegible]
Do. "B" 4 p.c.	[illegible]

Railway Ordinary Stocks.

Stk.	Belfast and County Down	[illegible]
Stk.	Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	[illegible]
10	Cork and Macroom Direct	[illegible]
Stk.	Dublin and South Eastern Con. Ord.	[illegible]
Stk.	Great Northern (Ireland)	[illegible]
Stk.	Great Southern and Western	[illegible]
Stk.	Midland Great Western	[illegible]
10	Waterford and Tramore	[illegible]

Railway Baronial Guaranteed Stocks.

Stk.	Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast	45

Railway Baronial Guaranteed Shares.

[illegible]

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph ...	[illegible]
Do. "American"	[illegible]
Do. "Canadian"	[illegible]
Do. Spanish Trust	[illegible]

Steam and Canal.

	City of Dublin Steampacket	[illegible]
10	Dundalk and Newry	[illegible]
10	Grand Canal Co. Ord.	[illegible]
10	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	[illegible]

Banks.

Stk.	Bank of England	[illegible]
Stk.	Bank of Ireland	[illegible]
	Belfast (£2 10 paid)	[illegible]
	Do. New (£2 10 paid)	[illegible]
	Hibernian (£5 paid)	[illegible]
	Munster and Leinster (£2 paid)	[illegible]
	National (£10 paid)	[illegible]
	Northern "A" (£10 paid)	[illegible]
	Do. "B" (£10 paid)	[illegible]
100	Provincial (£10 paid)	[illegible]
20	Do. New (£10 paid)	[illegible]
	Royal Ireland (£10 paid)	[illegible]
	Ulster (£2 10 paid)	[illegible]

Breweries and Distilleries.

10	Beamish and Crawford	[illegible]
10	Cairnes ... Drogheda Ord.	[illegible]
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
Stk.	Do. 4½ p.c. Deb. Stock	[illegible]
10	Dublin Distillers	48
10	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
10	Do. Co. Ord.	60
Stk.	Guinness Ord.	[illegible]
	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
	Do. 4 p.c. Irred. Deb.	[illegible]
10	John Jameson and Son 4 p.c. Debs.	[illegible]

Tramways.

Stk.	Anglo-Argentine Tramways 4 p.c. Deb.	[illegible]
Stk.	Do. 4½ p.c. Deb. Stock	[illegible]
Stk.	Do. 5 p.c. Deb. Stock	[illegible]
10	Clontarf and Hill of Howth Tramroad	[illegible]
10	Cork Electric Ord.	[illegible]
10	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	[illegible]
10	Do. 4 p.c. Deb.	[illegible]
10	Dublin and Blessington Steam Ord.	[illegible]
10	Dublin and Lucan Electric Rly. Ord.	[illegible]
10	Dublin United Tramways Ord.	[illegible]
10	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	[illegible]
100	Do. 4 p.c. Mt. Debs. Red. 1920	[illegible]
100	Do. 4½ p.c. Mt. Deb.	[illegible]
Stk.	Do. 5½ p.c. Debs. "B"	[illegible]
	Provincial Tramways Ord.	[illegible]
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
10	Do. 5 p.c. 1st Deb.	[illegible]

Drapery Companies.

4	Arnott and Co., Dublin	[illegible]
4	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
10	Do. 4 p.c. Debs. Red.	[illegible]
5	Cannock and Co.	[illegible]
5	Crowe Wilson and Co. Ord.	[illegible]
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
5	Cash and Co., Lim. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
5	Dwyer and Co., Limited	[illegible]
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
5	Henry Street Warehouse	[illegible]
5	Lyons (T.) and Co.	[illegible]
5	M'Birney and Co.	[illegible]
5	Pim Bros. Ord.	[illegible]
5	Do. 5½ p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
5	Robinson and Cleaver, Ltd. 6 p.c. Pref.	[illegible]
100	Do. 4 p.c. Mort. Deb.	[illegible]
5	Switzer Ord.	[illegible]
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
10	Do. 4 p.c. Deb.	[illegible]
5	Todd, Burns and Co. Ord.	[illegible]
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
5	Do. 4½ p.c. Mort. Deb.	[illegible]
5	Walpole Bros. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
1	Do. 5 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb.	[illegible]
1	Webb and Co.	[illegible]

Bakery Companies.

5	Bolands Ord.	[illegible]
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
10	Do. 5 p.c. Debs. (Reg.) Red.	[illegible]
5	Hughes (Barnard) Ord.	[illegible]
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
1	Inglis and Co. Ord.	5½
1	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
5	Do. 5 p.c. Irred. Deb. Stock	[illegible]
5	Johnston, Mooney, and O'Brien Ord.	[illegible]
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
10	Do. 4 p.c. Deb.	[illegible]

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

COFFEE ROASTED (HOURLY). 1/10, 2/-, 2/6. ROBERTS, COFFEE MERCHANTS, [illegible]K STREET, DUBLIN.

[illegible]ERS CONTINUED.

[illegible]ND SITUATIONS WANTED

LEGAL.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]YMENT WANTED.

DOMESTICS W[illegible]

[illegible]RVANTS WANTED.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS

HORSES. SEWELL'S AUCTION ... AT THE ... THURSDAY ... JANUARY 27TH ...

MALE SERVANTS ... STEWARDS AND ...

DOMESTICS WANTED CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

ANDE OGH'S
Y, 21ST JANUARY, AT 1 O
LOWRY, DECEASED. EXECUTOR
PORTANT FULLY LICENSED PREM
RNCASTLE ST., RING
years from the 25th March, 1854, at £19 per annum.
mises, elegantly appointed and suitably planned for the bu
ms. &c. The living accommodation, with hall, entrance,
ent, tiled hearth, diningroom, 5 bedrooms, h. and c. bath, w.c.
e magnitude has been carried on in these premises with g
ade, expended judiciously a considerable sum of money on th
ut up 15 data forming an unique business property with a
no outlay whatever. A really rare investment. The rent
remains.
ulars from the Auctioneer. Particulars and Conditions of Sale f
BURKE, Esq., SOLICITOR, 63 UP. SACKVIL
LOWRY, DECEASED, EXECUTOR
known as 14, 15, and 18 Cambridge Road, and Yard adjoining,
dated 14th October, 1864, for a term of 99 years, from the 29th
of £15, but indemnified as regards £3 10s., portion thereof, by ot
Tenants and produces a yearly Rental of
on of this Lot is £35 0s. 0d.
Rent portion of Head Rent
Profit Rent (Less Taxes)
Known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Rope Walk Place, Ringsend, Coun
1858, for the term of 60 years, from the 29th September, 1858,
Lot is sub-let to Tenants and produces a yearly Rental of
Deduct Head Rent
Profit Rent (less Taxes)
Section of this Lot is £25 0s. 0d.
Known as Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Leitrim Place, off Upp
adjoining same, containing 1 road and 33½ perches, statu
by Dublin, held with other Premises for the unexpired form of
Profit Rent (less Taxes)
Section of this Lot is £25 0s. 0d.
Known as Nos. 1 to 6 Rent of £25 0s. 0d., under the term
November, 1853, and will be sold (unexpired term, 1 year)
Upper Grand Canal street, County Dublin.
Rent for a term of 97 years, from 1st November, 1874, at the
Midsummer and 1st November.
Rent of Nos. 2 to 8 Leitrim Place
Rent or Profits of Ground
Terms of Sale free.
BURKE, Esq., Solicitor, 63 Upper S
PORTAGE PROPERTY.
THOMPSON'S
TAGES,
HILL, DUBLIN.
Cottages are held for a
1876, at yearly £39 0s. 0d.,
Mr. Who are absent
Rent demised by 3 leases of
of be indemnified against the
under same.
to weekly tenants at 4s. 6d.
£128 14 0
39 6 0
Rent Taxes £89 8 0
Rent is allowable, compared to
Dublin Corporation Acts.
good condition and in a
A remunerative in
COMPACT AND CONVEN
4 ST. PATRICK'S
FITZROY AVENUE, D
Held for Ever, Fre
The above well-built two-ste
over tree of rent, contains 5
(N. and C.) and w.c., kitchen
has a clear yard. It is let at
an annual profit rent (less tax
is only one minute's walk from
excellently built and free of r
attention of small capitalists.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, CONVE
No. 396 NORTH C
(Corner of Berke
(WITH IMMEDIATE
The above Premises are he
1878, subject to £5 yearly, as
4 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and
close range, copper cylinder,
electric light throughout. Th
over 25 feet.
This Lot forms an attracti
LAURENCE J. O'
Upper Sackville
EOGH, Auctioneer, 10 Lr. Ormond
JUSTICE IN IRELAND, KING'S BENCH DIVISION
RICHARD M'CALL, Grocer and Publican, Sherries, a la
IN, in execution of a G. Hollingshead, Esq., Official Assignee,
STREET, EGLINTON STREET, and GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET,
Twelve o'clock noon, the Stock-in-Trade of GROCERIES, SP
AND SAUCES, TABLE DELICACIES, TABLE UTENSILS, including Cocking
Scales, Cork Drawer, Pewters and Galvanized tin goods of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auct
M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Official Assignee, 6 Wellington Place, Co. Dublin.
T & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 Up. Ormond
THE FINE ARTS
CES OF ANTIQUE AND MODER
GLASS WARE, JEWELLERY, DECORATIVE CHINA and GLA
BRASS WORK, COLOUR PRINTS, SILVER and OTHER WORKS OF AR
AUCTION, AT THE SALEROOMS, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUA
M. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer, 6 Wellington Place, Co. Dublin.
EBRUARY 1916. Particulars future advertisements, and
of including Property of a similar nature should communicate
T & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UP. ORMO
PRELIMINARY NOTICE
STRAFFAN, COUNTY KILDARE.
SON are favoured with instructions TO SELL BY AUCTI
STRAFFAN, on a date to be notified later
HOLD FURNITURE AND OUTDOOR
appear in future advertisements and posters.
& SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UP. ORMO
ANT SALES BY AU
UNTY AND CITY OF DUB
JANUARY, 1916.
giving the following Farms, with Mansions, Demesnes, Lands and Sons, Government of as
the RINGLAND, 1916.
Farm, Farmyard, Turnips, etc., at Pucklawn, Drum-
Assets of the late J. McGrath, deceased.
FEBRUARY, 1916.
Implements, Oats, Straw, Potatoes, Cabbages, Turnips, Dodd, Hillage farming.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
TTLE SALES.
Entries Solicited.
LOW, LTD.,
STREET, DUBLIN.
MCGRATH, deceased.
SALE OF
TTLE, CROPS, &c.,
D LETTING OF
ND TILLAGE LANDS.
Instructed by the Executor of the
J. McGrath, Esq., to
AUCTION,
SAN JUNCTION,
walk from Whitehall Tram
Road,
28th JANUARY, 1916.
Lot 1—Containing
at Mass, on road to Palmona
Post Pound Mare, in foal
Horse, 7 years old, Cart
Portland, 4 foot good Three-
be Pigs with Hound Colt
Blooms, Eighteen-period Heavy
Horse Filly, Three Fillies
to ride, Filly, rising 2 years,
Horses and Heifers, 12 to 18
Heifer, bred, one Stripper Cow,
2 Tons of Wheaten Straw, 10
2 Tons Mangolds, 60 Drills Tur-
Cabbage, and a large quantity
Double Plough, Hunter Hoe,
Carts, Harrows, etc., etc.
Time for letting of
Tillage Land and 10 Acres Highly
Land for Spring Cropping.
Lands connected at Twelve
N LOW, LTD.,
SIA STREET, DUBLIN.
ESTY DUBLIN.
FFLE, SWORDS.
instructed by the Executors of
Esq., Edward M'Cormack to
BY AUCTION,
SIA STREET, DUBLIN,
SDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1916.
Lot 1—Containing
of Limestone, containing 190a.
held under Judicial Tenancy at
£15).
Lots are situate within seven miles
Lot 2—Of prime fattening quality,
record.
Purchase and outfitters, including
Farm Implements.
Terms and conditions of Sale may
SHANNON, Ion. Solicitor, 19
Ormond Quay, Dublin, or
N LOW, LTD.,
SIA STREET, DUBLIN.
CALF HEIFERS.
instructed by M. V. Blacker-
Esq., D.L., to SELL BY AUC-
DAY, JANUARY 18th, on his
STILL, Co. Wicklow, adjoining
HEIFERS, calving next month.
FFE & SONS,
TFIELD, DUBLIN.
RIFF'S SALE.
WILLIAM J. KAVANAGH,
PUBLIC AUCTION, at Canal
Bridge, Rathmines, County
the 17th day of January,
at Civil Bill Decree in this
the following Goods under
Bailiff's Bicycle, Sale to
Terms—Cash.
T. F. RYAN,
Sheriff, County Dublin.
URE REMOVALS
ENERAL CARTAGE
BY
VANS
AND LORRIES
warehoused or
Road, Mill, or
Estimates Free.
ALLIS & SONS,
GARRIES,
WALK, DUBLIN
RY
THURSDAY NEXT at
EXECUTORS' SALE.—F. H.
LEASEHOLD INTE
Nos. 1 & 2 BRIGHTO
MONKSTOWN, COUNTY
And the entire Superior Antiques, Oil Paintings, Ornaments, Solid Silver Ware, Mason's Ironstone China, &c., and Miscellaneous
THE ENTIRE MARINE RESIDE
MESSRS. HAYLEY AND CO
TION, on the Premises, No. 1
RACE, MONKSTOWN, the Leasehold Residence, as already fully
Auction and sealed tenders will be
bold interest in THESE
SITUATED MARINE RESIDE
an uninterrupted view of Dublin
trains and the electric tram s
accommodation and every convenience
1 Brighton terrace contains 4
drawroom, hall and lavatory
2 w.c.'s inside, kitchen, pantry
side and rear entrances, coach
for three horses, and garden in
to railway line. The Purcha
which is in excellent order,
possessing No. 2 Brighton T
moss, desirable tenant at £70
contains drawingroom and dinin
hall (hot and cold), gardens
kitchen, etc., coach-house and
adjoining to No. 1, subject one
per annum. The entire Hou
other Effects will be on vie
to 5 o'clock.
For further particulars, Ord
Conditions of Sale apply to
Messrs. WHITE and W
Executors, 13 Up
Dublin; or
HAZLEY & CO
Auctioneers and V
BLACKROCK and
COUNTY OF M
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND S
OF
VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL
AT NEWTOWN, MOYNA
MICHAEL TEVLIN has r
from the Administrator
Lynam, deceased, to
SELL BY PUBLIC A
On the Land
On SATURDAY, 22nd JA
At the hour of One
All that part of the Lands of
Dwellinghouse, and Outoffices
The Barony of Lower Kells, and
containing 119a. 0r. 34p., St
thereabouts, as now in the posse
and which are held under He
taking in writing dated the 20t
1912, whereby the Vendor, a
and James Lynam, undertook,
simple thereof under the provisi
the Irish Land Act, 1903, for
to be repaid by an annuity of
therein provided.
Pending the completion of pu
on the sum of £3,179, portion o
money, amounting to £111 5s
is payable to the Irish Land C
The Poor Law Valuation of
10s. 0d. The Sale is taking pl
of the Irish Land Commission
pay the interest on the afore
up to the 1st day of November
and taxes to 25th September
DESCRIPTIVE PA
The lands are well watered
and divided into convenient
Known for their prime fat
tes, and are all under grass,
about 5 acres, which are in
The farm is conveniently
public road, about three miles
the same distance from Kingsc
fair and market town. It
from the village of Moynalty.
The Dwellinghouse (known
stands on a beautiful lawn
roomy offices (hen-house, pig-
including 3 reception rooms
modern range, all the premises
situated, and commands a fine
ing country.
The Outoffices include coa
and stabling for 5 horses,
repair, having together 50 ft.
recently thoroughly overhauled
There is a good water supp
The Purchaser will be required
tion on the Sale. It is rare
occurring an opportunity as satisfa
situated residence.
For further particulars and
apply to
JAMES J. LYNCH,
Solicitor, Navan.
MICHAEL

THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW.

A WEEK'S EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

"Courting Disaster": Harden's Outspoken Article.

The following is the text of the article by Maximilian Harden, the publication of which recently brought about the suppression of *Die Zukunft*:—

"While the Government and its Press are striving tremulously to convince the German people that the victory is already virtually won the truth remains that no decisive victory has been gained, and that Germany has still to maintain a terrible struggle for her mere existence.

"It would be wiser, seeing that ours is an intelligent and patriotic nation, to tell it the truth rather than to dazzle it with illusions. Thereby they are only courting the disasters which cannot fail to result from the breakdown of public confidence, which will be inevitable when the real elements of the situation become more generally known both by the soldiers at the front and by their people whom they have left behind at home.

"Besides this, the belief that success is already secured to our arms diminishes the enthusiasm for further fighting, the more so as many Germans are actually convinced that the Government declines to make peace for pure lust of conquest.

"Tell the German people the truth, and the peace movement, which threatens formidable developments, will end in smoke. If, on the contrary, you continue deceiving them, the consequences will be irreparable.

"Bismarck would have avoided the mistakes made by the present rulers of Germany. In the first place, he would have put off any declaration of war until the moment when he was absolutely certain not to find himself faced by a crushing coalition of the enemy, whereas Germany threw herself into the conflict under the erroneous conviction that England would remain neutral."

Extraordinary measures, it appears, were taken to prevent copies of the offending journal from leaving Germany, but a considerable number found their way across the frontier before the Censor pronounced the decree that "no further issues of this publication shall be permitted during the progress of the war."

England's Determination.

In marked contrast to the ridicule and wrath poured by the German Press on the introduction of compulsory military service in a well-considered utterance in the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* of last Sunday. Next to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* this is the most important journal in South Germany. The journal says:—

"Whether this measure, now that the ice has been broken, will be followed by others remains to be seen. One thing is certain: the men now in authority in England are treating the matter seriously. This is clear from the resignation of Sir John Simon and the three Labour Members in protest against the view that war will show whether England is or is not assuming too great a burden, personal and financial. We believe that the financial side will continue to wear for her a more and more serious aspect, and this aspect of the war which compelled the introduction of compulsory service, the immediate object being to shorten the war and compel victory.

"Whatever effect this measure may be on England's future, for the present it speaks of a firm determination. England's determination to exert her utmost power, even though this may entail the yielding up of her most treasured principles, shows the vanity and futility of the efforts of those busybodies who would interpose between the warring giants. If there is anyone in this world living on illusions, it is the case on which they rely and then perhaps he will awake. And as England is acting so must Germany act. The road to peace leads through victory."

The British at Salonika.

The Salonika correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* gives his impressions of the British in that city. "The English are the masters of the town, masters of their Allies, and for this reason so much more hated by the Greeks than the French and Serbians. Their demeanour, whether they walk or drive through the streets, whether officer or group, sailor or artilleryman, the cool manner in which the officers in khaki ulsters, cane in hand, look about them; their haughtiness in the cafés; their behaviour in the hotels, from the old colonel down to the young subaltern, with their field glasses, whips, and cigarettes, as though they had decided to continue the airs of the English gentry in the middle of all this makes the impression of a lordly race, which, without just title or knowledge of the language, feels itself at home in every foreign country, and knows how to behave.

"The faultlessness of their equipment, the *noblesse* of their demeanour, their wealth, their dignity, do not encourage within me that cheap ridicule which rules in our streets at home."

The *Tageblatt* points out with satisfaction the remoteness of this tribute from the "hate-filled" fulminations of the Lissauer school.

A Bulgarian Fear.

A "diplomatic personage" at Sofia pointed out to Dr. Lederer, the chief editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, in an interview, that the *Entente* troops at Salonika were in a position to draw the troops of the Central Powers and Bulgaria into a conflict, and then eventually the entire of which may be decided by the next, 14th inst., or

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FATAL SHRINKAGE OF GERMAN FORCES.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S CONVICTION.

"Germany is already beaten. The war will be ended by next autumn by the withdrawal of the German armies from the conquered lands."

This is the opinion of Mr. John Reed, the Special Correspondent of the *New York World*, who has just returned home after a year spent in visiting all the belligerent countries except Austria.

Mr. Reed says it is a question of ships, men, and money—and the greatest of these is men. The war will be won on land and won with the preponderance of fighting men. There is not a doubt that the Allies will be able to dominate in sheer numbers.

There was never a possibility of Germany winning unless she managed to smash one of the three great Allies—France, Russia, or England. Any one of these three out of the way and she could easily have triumphed. Italy would have been vital only if she had thrown her lot with the Central Powers, and hung like a snapping dog on the flanks of France.

The fact that the Allies had the financial advantage made little difference in the actual fighting. "A bankrupt country," says Mr. Reed, "can go right on—the South did it in the Civil War, and Napoleon also. And while it is generally known that the Allies can get all the food, clothing, and ammunition they need—through the holding of the seas—there is a huge misconception in the public mind about Germany's resources in these matters. Just because copper, telephone wires, and copper kettles and copper pennies were requisitioned, it doesn't mean that Germany's supplies of that metal have run out.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

"The shortage pinched, no doubt, but when I was in Berlin I witnessed the arrival of some millions of bars from America which had been shipped to Savona, Italy (this was while Italy was neutral), and transported north in cartloads of 'dried vegetables.' That copper paraded in carts down the Unter den Linden behind a military band, and the Americans in charge made a night of it in the Adlon bar."

The issue of bread tickets and tales of bread riots gave an entirely wrong idea of conditions in Germany. All the enjoyed lands were under the plough and the sowers, the railway embankments were growing vegetables, swamps had been filled up to make gardens, and the Bulgarian and Rumanian grain crops were bought by Germany. "Germany," adds Mr. Reed, "can feed herself for seven years with a normal increase of population. She has enough corn for the time between harvests, that is all."

It might be insisted that, since it is a question of mere numbers, the Germans would take the defensive here that they have proposed, and that the cost of attacking Germany would more than offset the numerical superiority of the Allies. But defensive warfare had changed. In the first six months of the war the proportion of casualties on the attacking force was about 70 per cent. to 30 per cent. in the defending ranks. This was now modified on account of trench mortars and other new factors, so that 55 per cent. of the attacking side were lost to 45 per cent. on the defensive.

"I think it will be generally admitted that the first great German attempt which pounded down over Belgium and France like a grey avalanche is gone. The best the Germans can muster in fighting men is some eight millions, and that includes many incapables. The official German list of killed, disabled and prisoners total almost four millions. Grant that the Allies have lost as many men as the Central Powers; still Russia and England have untapped reserves." The Central Powers' losses in the drive against Russia were 20 per cent. permanent losses of 2,500,000 men.

BLOW AT BRITISH EMPIRE.

The drive into Serbia and the entry into Constantinople was a blow at the British Empire, with the project an expedition against Egypt and the Suez Canal or against India by way of Bagdad or both. "But," asks Mr. Reed, "where could Germany find the men to hold open the line from Hungary to Constantinople, keep a strong hold over European Turkey, and advance on Bagdad or to Egypt?

"Where could Germany get three millions of men? She cannot withdraw troops from the Western front, where every month sees the French and English grow in strength, organisation, and power. She cannot take them from the Eastern front, where the rallying Russians are already mulling her feed. Even the Italian front is keeping long a steadily greater army all the time. So, in order to beat England, France, and Russia, Germany must conquer the world, which it cannot do.

"The burst of glory now taking place is Germany's last great bluff. Soon she will not have the men to make great smashing drives. Perhaps even now she won't be able to finish what she has begun. And when the moment comes that she must withdraw slowly from conquered lands and make her shrinking battle line smaller, then, I think the German common sense will face candidly the knowledge that a last effort defeated is useless and that it is the end—not the beginning of the end."

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

"STARVATION IS IMPOSSIBLE."

"TRUTH" FOR AMERICA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Chicago News* sends the following dispatch, describing conditions in Germany. The dispatch has been passed by the German Censor, and is valuable in that it obviously represents what the enemy would like Americans to believe:—

Berlin, Saturday.—Although the German authorities claim that the starvation of Germany is impossible, and everything I have seen confirms their contention, it is likely that the New Year will bring with it some greater food restrictions, particularly on certain items. The first of these restrictions is likely to be the return to the smaller bread allowance *per capita*, which was inaugurated last winter, but raised during the summer. At the same time it is expected that butter cards will be issued, and this will ease the milk shortage. There is some agitation to institute meat cards, but it is unlikely that the Government will take this step, because the meat supply is at least large enough to meet all emergencies, and meat cards would be difficult to apportion. There has been some discussion of issuing fat cards to supplement the butter cards, but even this is unlikely. The restriction upon butter consumption is expected to help to solve this problem.

The Government authorities have been carefully checking the amount of available supplies of every kind, and they say that the situation is better than it was a year ago—which means that there is no danger of actual starvation, for last year's experience demonstrated that it was only a question of restriction and distribution to make the supplies sufficient. Besides the Balkan route is now open with daily increasing supplies, so that the only critical period is between this and March, when the Danube will become free of ice. Even now 4,000 tons of grain and other foodstuffs are coming daily in large Danube fleets, and the railroad service has been increased to make possible big importations in the spring. The authorities, however, declare that they will take no chances, and they will, therefore, make restrictions based upon Germany's own supply as though neither peace nor outside imports were in sight. The only real shortage is in cattle foods. This is really responsible for the milk and butter shortages. As a result of last summer's drought the grain harvests, in spite of increased acreage, are disappointing. However, the potato crop is the biggest in Germany's history—54,000,000 tons, against 46,000,000 tons, the biggest previous crop. This alone is believed to be sufficient to prevent actual starvation especially in the light of what Ireland did for decades on potatoes.

THE SUPPLY OF SWINE.

The newest official agricultural statistics in Germany show a slight decrease in the numbers of cattle and horses compared with those of December, 1914, but more than a corresponding increase in the number of sheep and goats. The most important thing is the fact that the number of swine is increasing. There are more than 19,000,000 swine, an increase of 16 per cent. over the figures of last April. At that time, however, the number had reached a minimum because of the enormous slaughter last winter, when it was feared that there would be forage shortage, and the figure is still about 4,000,000 behind that of December, 1914. The increase in swine of from one to two years old is 46 per cent., and in those of less than one year 67 per cent. The number of chickens is smaller and of geese and ducks greater than a year ago.

For some time Berlin's greatest food trouble has been the shortage of butter. At the same time it seems obvious that a country where the women can riot over the butter supply, and a most important Reichstag committee can spend days debating the supply of butter, must have plenty of bread on which to spread this butter, and be pretty far from real starvation. As a matter of my own observation restaurant prices here are still lower than those of Chicago. To my mind the greatest hardship, in this whole food problem is falling on the children, especially on those under six, owing to the lack of proper milk and fat supplies. Of course, this has not the slightest bearing on the present war, and will not shorten it by a day or weaken the German regiments by a single man. It is even possible that it will make the Germans fight more desperately. But when it is considered that there are at least 7,000,000 of these children in Germany the fact makes an appeal to humanity, and puts a new aspect upon the claim made both by Germany and the United States that the blockade to enforce the malnutrition of these children is illegal.

MAXIMUM PRICES.

One great weapon used in the fight against the food difficulties by the Government has been the adding to the list of maximum prices. Of course, this cannot create additional food, but it restricts speculation, which so far has proved the worst feature of the shortages. The official schedule of the maximum prices in force in Berlin on January 1 covers 95 articles of food, including 61 items of meat, seven of fish, eight vegetables, four classes of butter, 12 items of marmalade, and one of milk. The maximum price of milk is 36 pfennig a litre, which, counting 20 marks to the £1, would mean nearly 4d. a quart. Considered at the same rate the maximum price of butter ranges from 2s. to 2s. 9d. per lb. Statistics of coffee, tea, and cocoa are now being made up, and maximum prices are likely for these, as well as for honey and buckwheat.

THE FUTURE IN THE BALKANS.

A SOUTH-SLAV STATE.

SHORTER ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society on "The Adriatic Slavs and the Overland Route to Constantinople," Sir Arthur Evans explained the position of Jugo-Slav inhabitants of the East Adriatic region and their desire to achieve national unity and independence, with special regard to the interests of Italy and to those of Great Britain from the point of view of the balance of power in the Mediterranean and communication with the East.

After describing the nature of the country and the part it has played in ancient history, Sir Arthur Evans turned to the question of the proposed South Slavonic State. "It is essential," he said, "to realise the primary fact that in spite of the unbroken attachment of the Dalmatian cities to Latin culture, in spite of the long dominion of Venice over the coast district and the currency there of the Venetian dialect as a lingua franca, the main land element based on the Save Valley has once more triumphed over the whole Dinaric area, including Dalmatia, as well as its hinterland. As it was once Roman so it is now Serb-Croat. To-day Dalmatia is the centre of the South Slav nationalist movement that aims at the eventual union of all its component provinces with Serbia and the formation of a Jugo-Slavic or South Slavonic State. Who holds the valley of the Drave and Save has the best chance of eventually controlling not only the mountainous interior of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the maritime region of Dalmatia, to which the lateral valleys of the Dinaric Alps afford many points of access. To attempt to hold the mountains from the sea front is sooner or later doomed to failure. To attempt to hold the sea front without the mountains is an equally precarious endeavour, the more so in face of the racial bonds that now bind together the whole area.

"From the great rivers to the Adriatic this Dinaric region is one and indivisible. But this conclusion, at once geographical and political, has a very serious bearing on the maritime security of the opposite Italian coast of the gulf, and, indeed, in a wider sense, on the balance of Mediterranean sea power.

"Dalmatia and the northern tract of the East Adriatic coast form, in powerful hands, a serious menace to all Mediterranean Powers, and in a principal degree to Italy and ourselves. At the present moment the unique facilities offered by this coast, for piratic enterprise are by no means neglected by its Austrian possessor. The founding of an aggressive naval Power on the Adriatic has been one of the strongest motives that have underlain the vast military preparations of Germany. Dalmatia, with the littoral of Croatia and Istria, to the north of it, would be the corner-stone of a vast Empire, maritime predominance in the Mediterranean.

"It is of considerable importance to ourselves, and should be of supreme importance to Italy, that the maritime Powers, not actually or potentially is bound to dominate the fjords and harbours of Dalmatia on the land side should be bound by interest as well as sentiment to the Jugo-Slav nation, whose strength as to offer a solid bulwark against German or Austro-German dominion in that region. This combination can be most naturally secured by the existence of a united South Slavonic State. It may be added as a corollary to this that any attempt to lay hold of a tract of the Dalmatian terra firma, or to annex large Slovene or Croat districts east of the valley of the Isonzo and of Italian Istria, is incompatible with such a consummation."

A NEW ROUTE.

Referring to the possibilities of reviving the ancient route between East and West by the Save Valley, Sir Arthur Evans said the new Simplon route had accelerated the journey from London to Milan, which now only took about 13 hours; in another four hours Mestre, the junction for Venice, is reached. From Mestre to Cervignano, on the Austrian frontier on the road to Trieste, is another two hours, and a slight connection would be there necessary to Gradisca, about ten miles distant. From Mestre to Gradisca we might therefore allow two hours and a half. We were thus in 19½ hours from London brought to the most convenient starting point for a journey of connection with Salonika. From Gradisca, and following roughly the track of the Roman highway up the Vipava Valley and over the low Julian Pass to Laibach, would link the Italian system with that of the Save Valley. From Gradisca to Laibach (Ljubljana) as the crow flies is about 50 miles. Adding a third to this to cover detours in the pass, the distance to be traversed by the new line would be about 67 miles—say two more hours. The distance from Laibach to Belgrade in a direct line is about 300 miles, and the existing railway route may be considerably shortened in certain sections, as, for instance, the section Brod-Mitrovitsa-Semlin. A good deal of this railway would run on level country. Allowing, however, as much as an additional quarter for divergencies, the distance to be traversed would be not more than 375 miles, which if a mean express speed of about 40 miles an hour were attained would be three hours' journey. According to this computation, Belgrade might be reached from London in 30½ hours.

ADVANTAGE TO BRITAIN.

In other words, it would be possible to reach Belgrade in less time than up to the outbreak of war it took to reach Vienna via Cologne. By the Orient Express Belgrade was reached in 40 hours, two hours more than by the proposed route. The gain in time would be proportionately much greater from Paris and most parts of France, and incomparably so from Northern Italy. To ourselves, with the shortened or quick service to the East, the advantage would be of solid commercial and political value. It was not only that the journey to Constantinople would be shortened by over 100 hours, but we should be able to take much more advantage of the through route already planned, branching off from the Salonika line at Gradiste (the Greek frontier, and ultimately to Athens and Piræus. If a quick line were ultimately opened to that port, the gain might be appreciable, since the mail service from Piræus to Port Said is approximately 18 hours less than from Brindisi. To place in friendly hands the future overland routes to the East was surely a very solid interest of the British Commonwealth.

In conclusion Sir Arthur Evans emphasised the unique importance of the position occupied by Belgrade. The Powers interested in the potential new overland route to the East should see that in any future redistribution of territories Belgrade should come well within the limits of the Jugoslav State.

THE POSITION BEFORE SALONIKA.

ENEMY PRESSURE ON GREECE.

"SHE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE HER COLOURS."

An extremely important article on the attitude of Sofia and the intentions of the Bulgarians and Turks to invade Greece immediately, regardless of the feeling of the Greek Government, is sent by the correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, who declares that Von Mackensen last week visited Sofia and settled all plans as to the leadership of the expedition, and that it is the intention of the Central Powers and their allies to force Greece to show her colours.

The correspondent, who is recognised as well-informed, says:—

That the decision of the Balkan war would be fought out at Salonika was long ago foreseen in military circles here. After throwing back the Allied forces on to Greek territory the Bulgarian higher command wished to follow on to Salonika without a moment's respite. At Berlin it was clearly regarded as not a favourable moment for allowing the breach between Greece and the *Entente* which must result, because the details as to assistance to be lent to Greece by the Central Powers in order to drive out the *Entente* troops had not yet been completed.

RUSH CONSTANTINE'S STEP.

For instance, the question of the higher command for directing that assistance had not been definitely settled between German and Bulgarian headquarters. This was settled last week during the visit of Von Mackensen to Sofia satisfactorily to both parties. King Constantine's withdrawal of Greek troops from the neighbourhood of Salonika was made after consultation with the German Ambassador. The Allies' headquarters had not believed that King Constantine would consent so easily to withdraw, and when no difficulty was made about it the conclusion was drawn that the King did not reckon upon any help, at least for the time being, from the side of the Central Powers. Now, however, the Bulgarian Government is no longer inclined, any more than the Turkish Government, to wait until the troops of the *Entente* leave Salonika of their own accord, or any longer to reckon on their being turned out by Greece. The Bulgarian Government has now conclusively decided to take part in the expedition to support Greece, or—what is perhaps a more correct expression—to force her to drive out the French and English.

This undertaking will probably begin in a very short time. All preparations have been made. Now that there is direct railway communication between the Central Powers and Bulgaria everything necessary can quickly and securely be brought to the fronts—to the north as well as to the east and west of the Allies' positions.

IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Immediately everything is ready Greece will have to acknowledge her colours. Opinion is unanimous that she must side with Germany, regardless of the feeling of the Greek Government, is sent by the correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, who declares that Von Mackensen last week visited Sofia and settled all plans as to the leadership of the expedition, and that it is the intention of the Central Powers and their allies to force Greece to show her colours.

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KING CONSTANTINE'S STEP.

On the evening of the 22nd August I sailed with H.M. ships Sir John Moore (Commander R. Millar, R.N.), Lance (Lieut.-Commander N. H. Carter, R.N.), Prince Rupert (Commander H. O. Reinold, R.N.), and 76 other vessels and auxiliaries, and on the following morning attacked the harbour and defences of Zeebrugge. The results were markedly successful; all the objectives selected were damaged or destroyed.

It was satisfactory that extreme accuracy was obtained with the gun fire at the long ranges necessary for the best attack of such defences. This accuracy fully justifies the novel methods used and the careful training in attention to details to which the vessels are subjected. A similar organisation was employed in subsequent attacks.

ATTACK ON OSTENDE.

On the 6th September I attacked Ostende with five monitors, including Commander Crawford (Commander E. Altham, R.N.) and M 25 (Lieutenant-Commander B. H. Ramsay, R.N.), and damage was done to submarine workshops and harbour works. The enemy returned our fire with heavy guns of calibre probably larger than our own, and with considerable accuracy. Again the shooting on the part of our vessels was remarkably good, and the assistance rendered by the auxiliary craft most valuable.

On the same day Westende was subjected to attack by H.M.-ships Redoubtable (Captain V. B. Molteno, R.N.), Bustard (Lieutenant O. H. K. Maguire, R.N.), and Excellent (Commander Hon. C. Bingham, R.N.). In consequence of Captain V. B. Molteno, and with results that reflected credit on all concerned.

On the 19th September, with several of the vessels from the Dover Patrol, Marshal Ney (Captain H. J. Tweedie, R.N.), I carried out an attack against certain defences in the neighbourhood of Middlekirke, Raversyde, and Westende, which resulted in damaging and silencing the batteries. Valuable information was received from the French batteries in the vicinity of Nieuport.

On the evening of the 24th September, I despatched H.M. Prince Eugene (Captain E. Wigram, R.N.) and one other monitor and the requisite auxiliary craft to bombard the following morning the coast of Knocke, Heyst, and Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe (east of Ostende), while with the other vessels, including H.M.S. Lord Clive (Commander G. R. B. Blount, R.N.), on the same day I carried out an attack on the fortified and populous coast of that place. Again, during these attacks, considerable damage was done.

On the 26th, 27th, and 30th September I made further attacks on the various batteries and strong positions at Middlekirke and Westende.

On the evening of the 2nd October I sailed with four monitors, and again attacked with satisfactory results the batteries at Zeebrugge on the morning of the 3rd. The whole coast during our passage was showing signs of considerable alarm and unrest as a result of the previous operations. Our attacks invariably were attacked by submarine boats, but without result.

On the 6th, 12th, 15th, and 18th October and 16th-19th November other batteries or positions of military value have been attacked by the vessels under my command.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

Up to the present, therefore, concerted operations of considerable magnitude have been carried out on six occasions, and on eight other days attacks on a smaller scale on fortified positions have taken place. The accuracy of the enemy's fire has been good.

The damage inflicted on the enemy is known to include the sinking of one torpedo boat, two submarines, and one large dredger, the total destruction of three military factories and damage to a fourth, extensive damage to the locks at Zeebrugge, and the destruction of thirteen guns of considerable calibre, in addition to the destruction of two ammunition depôts and several military storehouses, observation stations and signalling posts, damage to wharves, moles, and other secondary places. Further, a considerable number of casualties are known to have been suffered by the enemy.

I regret that three vessels were lost during the operations:—

H.M. Armed Yacht "Sanda," sunk by gunfire;

H.M. Drifter "Great Heart," sunk by mine;

H.M. Mine Sweeper "Brighton Queen," sunk by mine.

Our total casualties numbered 34 killed and 24 wounded, which, considering the dangers to which the vessels were exposed by gunfire, aircraft, submarine boats, and mines on an enemy's coast, may be looked upon as comparatively small in proportion to the number of officers and men taking part in the operations.

OLDEST OFFICER AFLOAT KILLED.

It it with regret that, among others, I have to report the death of Lieutenant-Commander H. T. Gartside-Tipping, R.N., of the armed yacht Sanda, who was the oldest naval officer afloat. In spite of his advanced age, he rejoined, and with undemonstrative patriotism served at sea as a Lieutenant-Commander.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the officers and men under my command have carried out the duties allotted to them. The work has been varied, and to a great extent novel, but in all particulars it has been entered into with a zeal and enthusiasm which could not have been surpassed. The gunnery results have exceeded my expectations.

Their lordships will appreciate the difficulties attendant on the cruising in company by day and night under war conditions of a fleet of 80 vessels comprising several widely different classes, manned partly by trained naval ratings, but more largely by officers of the Naval Reserve, whose fleet training has necessarily been scant, and by men whose work in life has hitherto been that of deep sea fishermen.

The protection of such a moving fleet by the destroyers in waters which are the natural home of the enemy's submarines has been admirable, and justifies the training and organisation of the *personnel* of the flotilla. But more remarkable still, in my opinion, is the aptitude shown by the officers and crews of the drifters and trawlers, who in difficult waters, under conditions totally strange to them, have maintained their allotted stations without a single accident. Moreover, these men under fire have exhibited a coolness well worthy of the *personnel* of a service inured by discipline. The results show how deeply sea adaptability is ingrained in the seafaring race of these islands.

It is to the excellent work done by the destroyers under Commodore C. D. Johnson, M.V.O., and the drifters under Captain F. G. Bird, that I ascribe our immunity from loss by submarine attack. The mine sweepers, under Commander W. G. Rigg, R.N., have indefatigably carried out their dangerous duties.

Throughout these operations attacks have been made on our vessels by the enemy's aircraft, but latterly the vigilance of our Dunkirk Aerodrome, under Wing-Commander A.

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4 ST. PATRICK'S
FITZROY AVENUE,
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The above well-built two-st
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The above Premises are he
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LALLY, No. 2 J. O
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ACTION, by direction of A. G. Hollinshead, Esq., Official Assignee,
Premises, GREAT NORTHERN STREET, SKERRIES, on THIS
Prestige of cork wood, the Stock-in-Trade of GROCERIES, S
TEA, and SAUCES, TRADE UTENSILS, including Cooking
Scales, Cash Drawer, Pewters and Glasses, about ten gross of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auct
J. HOLINESHEAD, Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, Four Courts.
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THE FINE ARTS
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AUCTION, AT THE SALEROOMS, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUA
H. STANLEY MONCK, the late J. B. COLEMAN, M.D., and for
Particulars in future advertisements, and Cata
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T & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UP. ORMO
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
STRAFFAN, COUNTY KILDARE.
H and SON are favoured with instructions TO SELL BY AUCTI
G. STRAFFAN, on a date to be named,
EHOLD FURNITURE AND OUTDOOR
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ANT SALES BY AU
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Manning, Turnips,
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RE APPS of the late J. McGrath,
and FEBRUARY, 1916,
Implements, Cats, Sheep,
Pighties, for Sale, Dead
farming, his tillage farming
GAVIN LOW, LTD.
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
CATTLE SALES,
Entire Stock Selected.
LOW, LTD.,
RUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
CATTLE, CROPS, &c.,
AND LETTING OF
AND TILLAGE LANDS.
are instructed by the Executor of the
J. McGrath, Esq., to
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TOWN, DRUMCONDRA
walk from Whitehall Tram
Tomorrow,
DAY, 20th JANUARY, 1916,
The Stock
bred Mare, in foal to Zalomia
Four-year-old Bay Mare
with Hunter, Empty-mare (gi
Portland, Four good Three-
Two-year-old Heifers, one Two-
Bullocks, Fresh Milch Cow
Calves, Heifers in milk, Bullocks of Sale Mar
Harness Horse, Filly, rising 5
Colts, Filly, rising 2 years,
Bullocks and Heifers, 12 to 18
Two-year-old Heifer, one Two-
Heifers, Bull, one Stripped Cow.
JUSTICE IN IRELAND, KING'S BENCH DIVISION
RICHARD MCALL, Group and Publican, Skerries, a
ACTION, by direction of A. G. Hollinshead, Esq., Official Assignee,
Premises, GREAT NORTHERN STREET, SKERRIES, on THIS
Prestige of cork wood, the Stock-in-Trade of GROCERIES, S
TEA, and SAUCES, TRADE UTENSILS, including Cooking
Scales, Cash Drawer, Pewters and Glasses, about ten gross of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auct
J. HOLINESHEAD, Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, Four Courts.
THURSDAY NEXT at
EXECUTORS SALE—IN
LEASEHOLD INTE
Nos. 1 & 2 BRIGHTO
MONKSTOWN, COUN
And the entire Superior Antiq
nature, Oil Paintings, E
Ornaments, Solid Silver
Ware, Mason's Bonstone
Set of Miscellaneous
the entire of which may be
day next, 19th inst., by
MESSRS. HAZLEY and C
the Executors to SELL
TION, on the Premises, No.
RACE, MONKSTOWN, the Eg
Residence, as already fully
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SITUATED MARINE RESID
an uninterrupted view of Dubli
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2 Brighton terrace contains 4
bedrooms, bath and lavatory
2 s.c.'s inside, kitchen pan
side and rear entrances, coach
for three horses, and garden in
to railway line. The Purcha
which is in excellent order,
possession. No. 2 Brighton
more desirable tenant at £7
contains drawing-room and dini
bath (hot and cold), garden
kitchen, etc., coach-house and
similarly to No. 1, subject on
per annum. The entire Hors
other Effects will be on vie
up to 3 o'clock.
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Messrs. WHITE and W
Executors, 13 Up
Dublin; or
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND
OF
VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL
AT NEWTOWN, MOYN
MICHAEL TEVLIN has
from the Administrat
Lynam, deceased, to
SELL BY PUBLIC
On the Land
On SATURDAY, 22nd J
At the hour of One
All that part of the Lands o
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DESCRIPTIVE PART
The lands are well watered,
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The Out-offices include coach
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situated residence.
For further particulars and
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JAMES J. LYNCH,
Moyna
MICHAEL T

THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW.

A WEEK'S EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

"Courting Disaster": Harden's Outspoken Article.

The following is the text of the article by Maximilian Harden, the publication of which recently brought about the suppression of *Die Zukunft*:—

"While the Government and its Press are striving strenuously to convince the German people that the victory is already virtually won the truth remains that no decisive victory has been gained, and that Germany has still to maintain a terrible struggle for her mere existence.

"It would be wiser, seeing that ours is an intelligent and patriotic nation, to tell it the truth rather than to dazzle it with illusions. Thereby they are only courting the disasters which cannot fail to result from the breakdown of public confidence, which will be inevitable when the real elements in the situation become more generally known both by the soldiers at the front and by their people whom they have left behind at home.

"Besides this, the belief that success is already secured to our arms diminishes the enthusiasm for further fighting, the more so as many Germans are actually convinced that the Government declines to make peace for pure lust of conquest.

"Tell the German people the truth, and the peace movement, which threatens formidable developments, will end in smoke. If, on the contrary, you continue deceiving them, the consequences will be irreparable.

"Bismarck would have avoided the mistakes made by the present rulers of Germany. In the first place, he would have put off any declaration of war until the moment when he was absolutely certain not to find himself faced by a crushing coalition of the enemy, whereas Germany threw herself into the conflict under the erroneous conviction that England would remain neutral."

Extraordinary measures, it appears, were taken to prevent copies of the offending journal from leaving Germany, but a considerable number found their way across the frontier before the Censor pronounced the decree that "no further issues of this publication shall be permitted during the progress of the war."

England's Determination.

"In marked contrast to the ridicule and wrath poured by the German Press on the introduction of compulsory military service is a well-considered utterance in the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* of last Sunday. Next to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* this is the most important journal in South Germany. The journal says:—

"Whether this measure, now that the ice has been broken, will be followed by others remains to be seen. One thing is certain: the men now in authority in England are treating the matter seriously. This is clear from the resignation of Sir John Simon and the three Labour Ministers. The further progress of the war will show whether England is or is not assuming too great a burden, personal and financial. We believe that the financial side will continue to wear for her a more and more serious face. It was this aspect of the war which compelled the introduction of compulsory service, the immediate object being to shorten the war and compel victory.

"Whatever the effect of this measure may be on England's future, for the present it speaks of a firm determination. England's determination is exert her utmost power, even though this entails the yielding up of her most treasured principles, shows the vanity and futility of the efforts of those busybodies who would intervene between the warring giants. If there is anyone in this world living on illusions, let him turn his gaze on England, and then perhaps he will awake. And as England is acting so must Germany act. The road to peace leads through victory."

The British at Salonika.

The Salonika correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* gives his impressions of the British in that city. "The English are the masters of the town, masters of their Allies, and for this reason so much more hated by the Greeks than the French and Serbians. Their demeanour, whether they walk or drive through the streets, whether officer or groom, marine or artilleryman, the cool manner in which the officers in khaki ulsters, cane in hand, look about them; their haughtiness in the cafés; these handsome, well-bred figures, from the old colonel down to the young subaltern, with their red glasses, whips, and cigarettes, as though they had decided to continue the airs of the racecourse in the midst of war—all this makes the impression of a lordly race, which, without just claim or knowledge of the Balkans, feels itself at home in every foreign country, and knows how to command.

"The faultlessness of their equipment, the *noblesse* of their deportment, flaunt their wealth, their dignity, do not encourage within me that cheap ridicule which rules in our streets at home.

The *Tageblatt* points out with satisfaction the remoteness of this tribute from the "hate-filled" fulminations of the Lissauer school.

A Bulgarian Fear.

A "diplomatic personage" at Sofia pointed out to Dr. Lederer, the *Berliner Tageblatt* correspondent, in an interview, that the *Entente* troops at Salonika were in a position to draw the troops of the Central Powers and Bulgaria into a corridor, and then eventually shut the door behind them. Not that Greece had any such hostile intentions, but the door would be shut against the will of the Greeks, said this diplomat, by means of pressure which the *Entente* exercises over Greece. Greece's position today, he added, necessitates further explanations to the Central Powers, which may mean a decision on Greece's part, perhaps even demobilisation.

Too Much Peace Talk.

A representative of the Berne newspaper *Bund* asked Herr Zimmermann, the German Foreign Under Secretary, whether there was any foundation for the report of Germany's peace terms in the *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*. He replied that nothing was known as to the origin of the article, but that it was obviously the work of some private individual.

Now in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, Count Reventlow attempts to finish off the whole discussion, which he says has seriously disturbed the German nation. He admits that the Wolff Bureau is to blame in large measure for not having denied the truth of the article more completely. He cannot quite understand why, in fact, the Wolff Bureau should single out this article for official denial when the foreign Press has been filled with similar projects for several months past. However, it is only too true, he says, that the *Neue Zurcher Zeitung* has been publishing too many articles from German pens which ought either not to be written at all or at least to be sent to the German Press.

The Socialist Controversy.

In the *Internationale Korrespondenz* Wolfgang Heine, the Socialist Reichstag Deputy, continues his review of the situation of the Social Democrat minority. He sets out to prove that the twenty dissentients did not wish this war credit to be refused at all. He says they knew that others would step in to save the situation, and declares that Haase and members of the *Vorwarts* editorial staff and others had said repeatedly that, even if the Social Democrats voted against the new credits, not one soldier on any front could suffer by it: only they did not wish the Social Democrats to bear the responsibility of the credit votes, and left it to other people. And this raises Heine to denounce them for lack of truthfulness and courage. To leave Germany in the lurch like this, in her struggle for existence, he says, is like kicking the very ground from under the feet of the party. Finally he alleges that *Vorwarts*, which supported the policy of "these intriguers and separatists" from the very beginning, has lost half of its subscribers.

Vorwarts quotes the Socialist Elberfeld *Freie Presse*, which announces that not only Legien but also the committee of the Reichstag Socialist deputies proposed that the minority should be excluded from the party. This was, however, withdrawn in favour of a motion which condemned utterly the behaviour of the minority.

This same *Freie Presse* holds to the minority, and attempts to prove that the majority of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag does not represent the party majority. It states that the 44 members of the minority have 365,674 members of the party and 1,380,950 Socialist electors behind them, while the majority represents 366,375 party members and 1,372,056 electors.

"Nervous Tension."

The Committee of the Saxon Industrialists' Association held a meeting at Dresden on January 8, and their deliberations are re-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

"THE LAST GREAT BLUFF."

FATAL SHRINKAGE OF GERMAN FORCES.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S CONVICTION.

"Germany is already beaten. The war will be ended by next autumn by the withdrawal of the German armies from the conquered lands."

This is the opinion of Mr. John Reed, the Special Correspondent of the *New York World*, who has just returned home after a year spent in visiting all the belligerent countries except Austria.

Mr. Reed says it is a question of ships, men, and money—and the greatest of these is men. The war will be won on land and won with the preponderance of fighting men. There is not a doubt that the Allies will be able to dominate in sheer numbers.

There was never a possibility of Germany winning unless she managed to smash one of the three great Allies—France, Russia, or England. Any one of these three out of the way and she could easily have triumphed. Italy would have been vital only if she had thrown her lot with the Central Powers, and hung like a snapping dog on the flanks of France.

The fact that the Allies had the financial advantage made little difference in the actual fighting. "A bankrupt country," says Mr. Reed, "can go right on—the South did it in the Civil War, and Napoleon also. And while it is generally known that the Allies can get all the food, clothing, and ammunition they need—through the holding of the seas—there is a huge misconception in the public mind about Germany's resources in these matters. Just because copper, telephone wires, and copper kettles and copper pennies were requisitioned, it doesn't mean that Germany's supplies of that metal have run out.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

"The shortage pinched, no doubt, but when I was in Berlin I witnessed the arrival of some millions of bars from America which had been shipped to Savona, Italy (this was whilst Italy was neutral), and transported north in cartloads of 'dried vegetables.' That copper paraded in carts down the Unter den Linden behind a military band, and the Americans in charge made a night of it in the Adlon bar."

The issue of bread tickets and tales of bread riots gave an entirely wrong idea of conditions in Germany. All the cultivated lands were under the plough and the sowers, the railway embankments were growing vegetables, swamps had been filled up to make gardens, and the Bulgarian and Rumanian grain crops were bought by Germany. "Germany," adds Mr. Reed, "can feed herself for seven years with a normal increase of population. She must economise for the time between harvests, that is all."

It might be insisted that, since it is a question of mere numbers, the Germans would take the defensive, but that they were pressed, and that the cost of attacking Germany would more than offset the numerical superiority of the Allies. But defensive warfare had changed. In the first six months of the war the proportion of casualties in the attacking force was about 70 per cent. to 30 per cent. in the defending ranks. This was now doubled on account of the trench mortars and other new factors, so that 55 per cent. on the attacking side were lost to 45 per cent. on the defensive.

"I think it will be generally admitted that the first great German army which poured down over Belgium and France like a grey avalanche is gone. The best the Germans can muster in fighting men is some eight millions, and that includes many incapables. The official German lists of dead, disabled and prisoners total almost four millions. Grant that the Allies have lost as many men as the Central Powers; still Russia and England have untouched resources." The Central Powers' losses in the drive against Russia were 20 per cent. permanent losses of 2,500,000 men.

BLOW AT BRITISH EMPIRE.

The drive into Serbia and the entry into Constantinople was a blow at the British Empire, with the prospect of cutting off India, Egypt and the Suez Canal or against India by way of Bagdad or both. "But," asks Mr. Reed, "where could Germany find the men to hold open the line from Berlin to Constantinople, keep a strong hold over European Turkey, and advance to Bagdad or to Egypt?

"Where could Germany get three millions of men? She cannot withdraw troops from the Western front, where every month sees the French and English grow in strength, organisation, and power. She cannot take them from the Eastern front, where the rallying Russians are beginning to hold her back. Even the Italian front is keeping busy a steadily greater army all the time. So, in order to beat England, France, and Russia, Germany must conquer the world, which it cannot do.

"The burst of glory now taking place is Germany's last great bluff. Soon she will not have the men to make great smashing drives. Perhaps even now she is not able to finish what she has begun. And when the moment comes that she must withdraw slowly from the conquered lands and make her shrinking battle line smaller, then I believe the German common sense will face candidly the knowledge that a last-trench defence is useless and that it is the end—not the beginning of the end."

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

"STARVATION IS IMPOSSIBLE."

"TRUTH" FOR AMERICA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Chicago News* sends the following dispatch, describing economic conditions in Germany. The dispatch has been passed by the German Censor, and is valuable in that it obviously represents what the enemy would like Americans to believe:—

Berlin, Saturday.—Although the German authorities claim that the starvation of Germany is impossible, and everything I have seen confirms their contention, it is likely that the New Year will bring with it some greater food restrictions, particularly on certain items. The first of these restrictions is likely to be the return to the smaller bread allowance *per capita*, which was inaugurated last winter, but raised during the summer. At the same time it is expected that butter cards will be issued, and this will ease the milk shortage. There is some agitation to institute meat cards, but it is unlikely that the Government will take this step, because the meat supply is at least large enough to meet all contingencies, and meat cards would be difficult to apportion. There has been some discussion of issuing fat cards to supplement the butter cards, but even this is unlikely. The restriction upon butter consumption is expected to help to solve this problem.

The Government authorities have been carefully checking the amounts of available supplies of every kind, and they say that the situation is better than it was a year ago—which means that there is no danger of actual starvation, for last year's experience demonstrated that it was only a question of restriction and distribution to make the supplies sufficient. Besides the Balkan route, is now open with daily increasing supplies, so that the only critical period is between this and March, when the Danube will become free of ice. Even now 4,000 tons of grain and other foodstuffs are coming daily in large Danube fleets, and the railroad service has been increased to make possible big importations in the spring. The authorities, however, declare that they will take no chances, and they will, therefore, make restrictions based upon Germany's own supply as though neither peace nor outside imports were in sight. The only real shortage is in cattle foods. This is really responsible for the milk and butter shortages. As a result of last summer's drought the grain harvests, in spite of increased acreage, are disappointing. However, the potatoe crop is the biggest in Germany's history—54,000,000 tons, against 45,000,000 tons, the biggest previous crop. This alone is believed to be sufficient to prevent actual starvation especially in the light of what Ireland did for decades on potatoes.

THE SUPPLY OF SWINE.

The newest official agricultural statistics in Germany show a slight decrease in the numbers of cattle and horses compared with those of December, 1914, but more than a corresponding increase in the number of sheep and goats. The most important thing is the fact that the number of swine is increasing. There are more than 19,000,000 swine, an increase of 16 per cent. over the figures of last April. At that time, however, the number had reached a minimum because of the enormous slaughter last winter, when it was feared that there would be forage shortage, and the figure is still about 4,000,000 behind that of December, 1914. The increase in swine of from one to two years old is 46 per cent., and in those of less than one year 37 per cent. The number of chickens is smaller and of geese and ducks about the same as last year.

For some time Berlin's greatest food trouble has been the shortage of butter. At the same time it seems obvious that a country where the women can rot over the butter supply, and a most important Reichstag committee can spend days debating the supply of butter, must have plenty of bread on which to spread this butter, and be pretty far from real starvation. As a matter of my own observation restaurant prices here are still lower than those of Chicago. To my mind the greatest hardship, in this whole food problem is falling on the children, especially on those under six, owing to the lack of proper milk and fat supplies. Of course, this has not the slightest bearing on the present war, and will not shorten it by a day or weaken the German regiments by a single man. It is even possible that it will make the Germans fight more desperately. But when it is considered that there are at least 7,000,000 of these children in Germany the fact makes an appeal to humanity, and puts a new aspect upon the claim made both by Germany and the United States that the blockade to enforce the malnutrition of these children is illegal.

MAXIMUM PRICES.

One great weapon used in the fight against the food difficulties by the Government has been the adding to the list of maximum prices. Of course, this cannot create additional food, but it restricts speculation, which so far has proved the worst feature of the shortages. The official schedule of the maximum prices in force in Berlin on January 1 covers 93 articles of food, including 61 items of meat, seven of fish, eight vegetables, four classes of butter, 12 items of marmalade, and one of milk. The maximum price of milk is 30 pfennig a litre, which, counting 20 marks to the £1, would mean nearly 4d. a quart. Considered at the same rate the maximum price of butter ranges from 2s. to 2s. 9d. per lb. Statistics of coffee, tea, and cocoa are now being made up, and maximum prices are likely for these, as well as for honey and buckwheat.

THE FUTURE IN THE BALKANS.

A SOUTH-SLAV STATE.

SHORTER ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society on "The Adriatic Slavs and the Overland Route to Constantinople," Sir Arthur Evans explained the position of Jugo-Slav inhabitants of the East Adriatic region and their desire to achieve national unity and independence, with special regard to the interests of Italy and to those of Great Britain from the point of view of the balance of power in the Mediterranean and communication with the East.

After describing the nature of the country and the part it has played in ancient history, Sir Arthur Evans turned to the question of the proposed South Slavonic State. "It is essential," he said, "to realise the primary fact that in spite of the unbroken attachment of the Dalmatian cities to Latin culture, in spite of the long dominion of Venice over the coast district and the currency there of the Venetian dialect as a lingua franca, the mainland element based on the Save Valley has once more triumphed over the whole Dinaric area, including Dalmatia, as well as its hinterland. As it was once Roman so it is now Serb-Croat. To-day Dalmatia is the centre of the South Slav nationalist movement that aims at the eventual union of all its component provinces with Serbia and the formation of a Jugo-Slav or South Slavonic State. Who holds the valley of the Drave and Save has the best chance of eventually controlling not only the mountainous interior of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the maritime region of Dalmatia, to which the lateral valleys of the Dinaric Alps afford many points of access. To attempt to hold the mountains from the sea front is sooner or later doomed to failure. To attempt to hold the sea front without the mountains is an equally precarious endeavour, the more so in face of the racial bonds that now bind together the whole area.

"From the great rivers to the Adriatic this Dinaric region is one and indivisible. But this conclusion, at once geographical and political, has a very serious bearing on the maritime security of the opposite Italian coast of the gulf, and, indeed, in a wider sense, on the balance of Mediterranean sea power.

"Dalmatia and the northern tract of the East Adriatic coast form, in powerful hands, a serious menace to all Mediterranean Powers, and in a principal degree to Italy and ourselves. At the present moment the unique facilities offered by the coast for piratic enterprise are by no means neglected by its Austrian possessor. The founding of an aggressive naval Power on the Adriatic has been one of the strongest motives that have underlain the vast military preparations of Germany. Dalmatia, with the littoral of Croatia and Istria, to the north of it, would be the corner-stone of a vast fabric of maritime predominance in the Mediterranean.

"It is of considerable importance to our selves that Italy should be of supreme importance to Italy, that the mainland power which actually or potentially is bound to dominate the fjords and harbours of Dalmatia on the land side should be bound by interest as well as friendship, and should be of equal weight and strength as to offer a solid bulwark against German or Austro-German dominion in that region. This combination can be most naturally secured by the existence of a united South Slavonic State. It may be added as a corollary to this that any attempt to lay hold of a tract of the Dalmatian terra firma, or to annex the coast or any part of it east of the valley of the Isonzo and of Italian Istria, is incompatible with such a consummation."

A NEW ROUTE.

Referring to the possibilities of reviving the ancient route between East and West by the Save Valley, Sir Arthur Evans said the new Simplon route had accelerated the journey from London to Milan, which now only took about 13 hours; in another four hours Mestre, the junction for Venice, is reached. From Mestre to Cervignano, on the Austrian frontier on the road to Trieste, is another two hours, and a slight connection would be there necessary to Gradisca, about three miles distant. From Mestre to Gradisca we might therefore allow two hours and a half. We were thus in 19½ hours from London brought by the most convenient starting point, for a new line of connection which, starting from Gradisca, and following roughly the track of the Roman highway up the Vipava Valley and over the Julian Pass to Laibach, would link the Italian system with that of the Save Valley. From Gradisca to Laibach (Ljubljana) as the crow flies is about 50 miles. Adding a third to this to cover detours in the pass, the distance to be traversed by the new line would be about 67 miles—say two more hours. The distance from Laibach to Belgrade in a direct line is about 300 miles, and the existing railway route may be considerably shortened in certain sections, as, for instance, the section Brood-Mitrovitza-Semlin. A good deal of this railway would run on level country. Allowing, however, as much as an additional quarter for divergencies, the distance to be traversed would be not more than 375 miles, which if a train express speed of 40 miles an hour were attained is nine hours' journey. According to this computation, Belgrade might be reached from London in 30½ hours.

ADVANTAGE TO BRITAIN.

In other words, it would be possible to reach Belgrade in less time than up to the outbreak of war it took to reach Vienna via Cologne. By the Simplon route Vienna was reached in 44½ hours, or 14 hours more than by the proposed route. The gain in time would be proportionately much greater for Paris and northern France, and incomparably so from Northern Italy. To ourselves, with the need of a quick service to the East, the advantage would be of solid importance. Taking Malta as a base, it was not only that the journey to Constantinople would be shortened by over twelve hours, but we should be able to take much more advantage of the through route already planned, branching off from the Salonika line at Gradiste (the ancient Stobi), and thence by Monastir to the Greek frontier, and ultimately to Athens and Piræus. If a quick line were ultimately opened to that port, the gain might be appreciable, since from Brindisi or Brice from Piræus to Port Said is approximately 18 hours less than from Brindisi. To place in friendly hands the future overland routes to the East was surely a very solid interest of the British Commonwealth.

In conclusion Sir Arthur Evans emphasised the unique importance of the position occupied by Belgrade. The Powers interested in the potential new overland route to the East should see that in any future redistribution of territories Belgrade should come well within the limits of the Jugoslav State.

THE POSITION BEFORE SALONIKA.

ENEMY PRESSURE ON GREECE.

"SHE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE HER COLOURS."

An extremely important article on the attitude of Sofia and the intentions of the Bulgarians and Turks to invade Greece immediately, regardless of the feeling of the Greek Government, is sent by the correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, who declares that Von Mackensen last week visited Sofia and settled all plans as to the leadership of the expedition, and that it is the intention of the Central Powers and their allies to force Greece to show her colours.

The correspondent, who is recognised as well-informed, says:—

That the decision of the Balkan war would be fought out at Salonika was long ago foreseen in military circles here. After throwing back the Allied forces on to Greek territory the Bulgarian higher command wished to follow on to Salonika without a moment's respite. At Berlin it was clearly regarded as not a favourable moment for allowing the breach between Greece and the *Entente* which might result, because the details as to assistance to be lent to Greece by the Central Powers in order to drive out the *Entente* troops had not yet been completed.

KING CONSTANTINE'S STEP.

For instance, the question of the higher command for directing that assistance had not been definitely settled between German and Bulgarian headquarters. But this was settled last week during the visit of Von Mackensen to Sofia satisfactorily to both parties. King Constantine's withdrawal of Greek troops from the neighbourhood of Salonika was made after consultation with the German Ambassador. The Allies' headquarters had not believed that King Constantine would consent so easily to withdraw, and when no difficulty was made about it the conclusion was drawn that the King did not reckon upon any help, at least for the time being, from the side of the Central Powers. Now, however, the Bulgarian Government is no longer inclined, any more than the Turkish Government, to wait until the troops of the *Entente* leave Salonika of their own accord, or any longer to reckon on their being turned out by Greece. The Bulgarian Government has now conclusively decided to take part in the expedition to support force, or—what is perhaps a more correct expression—to force her to drive out the French and English.

This attack will probably begin in a very short time. All preparations have been made. Now that there is direct railway communication between the Central Powers and Bulgaria everything necessary can quickly and securely be brought to the fronts—to the north as well as to the east and west of the Allies' positions.

IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Immediately everything is ready Greece will have to acknowledge her colours. Opinion selects the moment for the attack by the arrest of the Consuls of Turkey and Bulgaria, especially the former, tried to challenge Greece to immediate military action. If thereby war had actually been brought into being and Bulgaria, Greece would naturally have been thrown into the war on the side of the *Entente*. But the moderate attitude of the Bulgarian and Turkish Governments prevented this.

Here it has been firmly decided to make an end of the presence of *Entente* troops as soon as possible, and to do this at will and without taking into further account whether the presence of Bulgarian and Turkish troops on Greek territory would be pleasant to the Greek Government or not. The Allies, after attempting to prevent this, because the Government fears that afterwards Bulgaria and Turkey, as a recompense for their help, would demand compensation part of the coast-line of the Ægean Sea for Bulgaria and some of the islands for Turkey.

DEVASTATION OF RUSSIA.

SCENES IN THE RETREAT.

REFUGEE POPULATION'S SUFFERINGS.

The latest number of *Pro Lithuania* contains an article describing the miserable plight of the refugees who were removed from their homes in Lithuania by the retreating Russians in order that the district might be devastated before the enemy could reach it. The narrative is largely composed of extracts from the Russian Press, of which the following are perhaps the most interesting:—

The *Journal de Petrograd* relates the following facts, communicated by a citizen who travelled as far as Voronège with a trainload of fugitives. At the station of Homel there was distributed to 50 people in one of the trucks half a pound of bread per person for the 24 hours. At Briansk tickets for bread, which had to be fetched from the town, were distributed. When those who had undertaken to fetch it returned they found that the train with their families and luggage had left. At Ligov the train remained for three days, during which time three small loaves of bread for every 48 people were distributed. Moreover: this was all the wretched people got to eat until the end of their journey, which lasted 13 days. The carriages in which the refugees were placed were not warmed. In some cases they have to travel on goods trucks, and everywhere there is a lack of drinking water.

The well-known journalist Kouomine relates with indignation, in the *Novoye Vremya* of October 16, that the scenes he witnessed in the refugee trains border on nightmare. The poor people, travelling in unheated compartments and on open trucks, were shivering with cold. Epidemics of typhus were raging; no sanitary provisions had been made at the stations; and the trains continued on their journey, carrying their burden of corpses which they had hurriedly buried anywhere had refreshments been provided. The scenes were in some cases atrocious.

When, last summer, the roar of cannon was heard on the peaceful plains of Lithuania, a whole nation was forced to abandon its native land and wend its way, in the retreating Russian armies, which transformed the whole country into a desert.

The exodus from Lithuania was much more poignant than that from Belgium. The Lettish nation, quite different in language, religion, and customs from those of the Russians, went forth to the interior of Russia, to seek a home in a country which, politically, was foreign and closed to it.

Their carts or long trains deposited them, after an interminable journey, on the platform of distant stations, or in strange faubourgs, where, surrounded by people whom they could not understand, they stood frightened and lost in the midst of an unknown civilisation.

This immense wave of refugees, forced to leave Lithuania, has inundated the whole of Russia, as far as the Ural Mountains and the small towns of Siberia. They are to be counted by millions. Their misery is without limit. Horrible drama after drama is being enacted, without words being able to express the horror of the existence of these poor people who have been dragged from their native soil and "whose lives seem to have no other object, henceforth, than that of adding sorrow after sorrow to the pain which already bears them down.

The *Russkie Slovo* reports the impressions of an officer attached to a sanitary formation. They form a poignant picture:—

"One day the ambulance was near to a heavy battery. The guns, skilfully masked, were hidden in a pine wood, some two hundred feet from the roadway. The refugees had established their encampment near by. . . . In the presence of the sufferings of these peaceful, defenceless folk, ruined by the War, crushed by poverty, hunger, and the prospect of a terrible morrow, all the terrors of the retreat dwindled into insignificance.

"Lithuanians, Jews, Poles—all were equally pitiable, distracted; they wandered about aimlessly: deprived of everything, they crouched near us, counting solely on the charity of the soldiers, who divided the remains of their rations with them. There was a crowd in front of a building, over which flew the Red Cross flag; these were refugees imploring help. A little girl of four was there with broken arms. 'She fell from the cart under a dray,' explained the mother. She was somewhere demanding bread; others were begging to be taken to the nearest railway station, in order to give them the chance of leaving for Russia. . . . Their number was infinite; many were dying of exhaustion.

"A little girl of fifteen who had become the head of the family related her lamentable story: 'Father was mobilised. We remained at home. But when the Germans drew near to Brest-Litovsk we were forced to leave. We travelled for more than a week, without either bread or money. Mother fell ill and died. I begged some boards from someone, arranged things and buried her. I remained alone with my little sisters, who are sick. Aid us, aid us,' she repeated. 'lead us into the good path. Leave us not to perish!'"

OPERATIONS OFF THE BELGIAN COAST.

ADMIRAL BACON'S DESPATCH.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GALLANTRY.

ADMIRALTY, JANUARY 12TH.

The following despatch has been received from Vice-Admiral Reginald H. S. Bacon, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Commanding the Dover Patrol, reporting the operations off the Belgian coast between 22nd August and 19th November, 1915:—

Office of Vice-Admiral, Dover,
3rd December, 1915.

SIR,—In the summer and autumn of this year circumstances enabled offensive operations to be undertaken from the sea at certain points on the Belgian coast. It is unnecessary to enter into the reasons for the various operations or the exact objectives attacked, since these are well known to their lordships.

In all cases great care has been taken to confine the fire of the guns to objectives of military or naval importance, so as to inflict the minimum of loss of life and distress on the civil population, the larger number of whom are our allies. In order to carry this principle into effect, it has at times been necessary to modify and even postpone projected attacks. The results, therefore, have been effective rather than sensational.

On the evening of the 22nd August I sailed with H.M. ships Sir John Moore (Commander N. H. Carter, R.N.), Lord Clive (Commander N. H. Carter, R.N.), Prince Rupert (Commander H. O. Reinold, R.N.), and 76 other vessels and auxiliaries, and on the following morning attacked the harbour

"ANSWERS FROM THE EAST."

THE FUTURE OF SYRIA.

PROMINENT FRENCH WRITER'S HOPES.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED.)

M. Gaston Rabin, of the French Academy, [illegible] a recent number of the *Echo* [illegible] interesting article entitled, "Answers from the East," of which the following is a translation. The object of the article is to express the hope that M. Bazin believes [illegible] between France and Syria, and the [illegible] of their country becoming a protectorate.

It is necessary to add a proof to all those we have given from history to establish the affinity between the Syrians and the French, we would find it in the therapeutic [illegible] which the Syrians speak and [illegible]. They owe their knowledge [illegible] to the masters who have brought it to them, chiefly to the priests who have dwelled on Eastern ground, [illegible] perfected it often by travel; [illegible] of their sentences, the [illegible] spirit that is felt to dwell [illegible] something more, which is [illegible] we can write a foreign [illegible] if you have part, by [illegible] in the genius that has [illegible] Proximity is not enough, nor is sympathy of spirit is necessary.

[illegible] of May last I published in [illegible] article, in which I brought [illegible] the importance of the Syrian question [illegible] of our rights, the joyous [illegible] the inhabitants of Syria, [illegible] of a province that is valuable [illegible] we have the covering at [illegible] the Kornel. I received many [illegible] from Paris or Lyons, now from [illegible] the Isles of Greece where [illegible] taken refuge. I said nothing [illegible] become, amid the storm in which [illegible] are quickly turned aside; [illegible] shutes here or there; [illegible] come to speak of France in [illegible].

BIBLE LETTERS.

[illegible] only three of these letters [illegible] that the outset, to remove the [illegible] Syrians brought up abroad, that [illegible] what may be called "the French [illegible] should not be better treated and petted [illegible] of our colonies. This could not be [illegible] the form of the Mediterranean [illegible] seems quite favourable and [illegible] The latter continues thus:—"Syria [illegible] a French civilization. She [illegible] has planted herself by the [illegible] your history, she has followed your [illegible] she has lived with you; she [illegible] herself upon you; she knows [illegible] you.

[illegible] little a well-known poet [illegible] the dream of his whole life [illegible] a French Syria, entire, and [illegible] with Adana, Alexandretta, and Palestine, says [illegible] France takes possession of Syria in [illegible] who is from all time morally [illegible] will see the country laugh with all [illegible] with all her clear springs, [illegible] with presents from her soil, her [illegible] of gratitude and affection.

[illegible] letter relation me for having [illegible] the Maronites among our Syrians [illegible] that they have not a right to the [illegible] because others deserve it—those who [illegible] blood and other habitation [illegible] and those who read you are [illegible] millions; the Christian population [illegible] and especially the [illegible] will spare [illegible] our coming. And [illegible] attribute to the Maronites the [illegible] of losing you, of wanting you so [illegible]. We esteem them, but our [illegible] gratefully chilled every [illegible] classification [illegible] advantage is set up between our [illegible] with France and theirs. If the [illegible] by virtue of their liberty of action [illegible] freedom of the mountain, that [illegible], can express aloud their feelings [illegible] may well believe that the sentiments [illegible] Christian elements, subject to [illegible] Ottoman jurisdiction, although [illegible] manifested, are none the less [illegible]. Are these texts more sincere than [illegible] of May last? Are they more [illegible] and more steadfast than those which [illegible] "[illegible] friendly [illegible]"? How good it [illegible] those voices. They may their living [illegible] with all the reasonings, considerations, [illegible] recollections that order us today with [illegible] force than yesterday to debate our [illegible] and to take up a clear position [illegible]. They say: "The choice is made for [illegible] and the hour is come when we shall [illegible] to the nation of our soul. The war [illegible] year."

A STORY OF A PHOTOGRAPH.

[illegible] tell that in 1876 the son of [illegible] Frederick, then Prince Imperial, [illegible] Syria, asked one evening for the history [illegible] one of the most important letters [illegible] addressed to the French consul. They [illegible] said: "Well, do you like France [illegible]?" [illegible] the Catholic faith, [illegible] to which I was [illegible] understanding and of [illegible] dreams, even our hopes [illegible] for all."

[illegible]

STORY OF KING PETER'S FLIGHT.

THE WISH TO DIE IN HIS KINGDOM.

King Peter's flight from Serbia is thus described by a correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), who had it from Colonel Teodorovitz and Dr. Simonovitz, the King's physician. Signor Fraccaroli writes:—

"I want to die at Topola," said the King on October 1, when the invasion began and it became apparent that Serbia could not be saved. "I want to die here where my father and my grandfather are buried. I want to die in our little town at the church door like Charles XI. When the Germans and Bulgarians arrive they will find a deserted country and an old king dead."

The Prince had to be asked to use all his influence to persuade the King to leave Topola, the little historic town of the Karageorgevitches, for which King Peter has the love of a son for a mother. At the last moment he decided for flight. But he chose the oldest itinerary. He went towards the enemy, where the danger was ever greater than in Topola. The German armies descending from the north were missing for Milanovatz and Kragujevatz. The Serbian soldiers were there to meet the enemy, and the King went where his soldiers were. He went to Kragujevatz with the First Army, and was in the thick of that storm of death and horror which shook the very foundation of Serbia. He suffered with his soldiers, fasting without sleep, and he rested only when the enemy was already at the door.

"WHY SHOULD I LIVE?"

His officers, his soldiers were anxious about him, but the King was never anxious. To Colonel Teodorovitz, who was begging him to save himself, the King answered: "My life is the life of my country. If Serbia dies, why should I live?"

Prijerend is the last Serbian town, and stands on the frontier itself. On November 22 the German shells fell also on this town. The King, whom all begged and implored to go, refused. As long as it was possible to remain in Serbia he, was resigned to the retreat. Now, when flight meant abandoning Serbia, he would go no further. "No one can force a king to leave his kingdom," he said boldly. He only asked to be allowed to die and die on the threshold of his country. His refusal was fraught with the greatest danger for himself and for his soldiers, as they also refused to go before seeing the King safely on his way. Four hours before the entry of the Germans the officers at last persuaded King Peter to take the road into Albania, the road into exile. At the very doors of the town the fighting was furious, and the King's automobile passed through a scene of disorder. Colonel Teodorovitz, a captain, and Dr. Simonovitz accompanied King Peter. His baggage, his uniforms, even his medals, had to be left behind.

THROUGH ALBANIA.

The flight through Albania was almost like a mystical story. The motor-car could go as beyond Vunucla, as there is no proper road, and the path crosses steep mountains. It rained hard, the wind was blowing, and the ground underfoot was all mud. Often, said Colonel Teodorovitz, "we were nearly tempted by hunger and weariness to lie down and end it all. I do not know what inner feeling revolting against the idea of death gave us the strength to resist. Sometimes riding his horse (and often on foot), with an escort of three officers and six soldiers from the Guards, the King of Serbia—and he had to journey a hundred miles in horrible weather from the frontier to Scutari. He never lay in a bed, and his meals consisted of food and cheese which he shared with the soldiers.

The flight of the King over the mountains is an epic. There were no roads, and there was no one to guide them. From time to time they met a soldier who had fallen out from sheer exhaustion, and he would show the Royal company the easiest ways to the Scutari. Sometimes they met more sinister signs—the bodies of soldiers who had died on the roadside from cold, hunger, and exhaustion, the carcases of horses which had died of hunger of the soldiers.

THE TRACK LOST.

The old King and his companions lost their way, wandering in a snowstorm. Twice they were misled, and it was impossible to persuade the King to leave himself. Horses, others he stood his turn, so that all rode half the way, during the rest on foot. The King's strong, rugged outside, plays the part of a leader and higher with the mountain. A stout-hearted King, he was the soul of the retreat. Amid the howling snowstorm he cheered his companions.

"Suddenly there came a loud cry, looking at the door. A hunting-lodge, cut out impenetrably in Serbian. Thus, Mr. had observed. Outside in the darkness of the night one between 3000 and 4000 men, who had already demoralized and were flying down with great rage and tenderness a third, who was wrapped up in a road-cloak. They carried him into the room court. The two were Serbian officers, and the third I took to be a wounded comrade. "Make a fire!" was the next order to the last, and the burning logs soon flared up the chimney.

"The wounded man was so that his eyes and turned his face to the darkness, but in the glare of the flames I recognized him, with the witness' open features, the wild, white strands of hair, and the lovely hanging white moustache, to be King Peter of Serbia. Meanwhile two officers and two soldiers appeared added with boxes, which they opened, to prepare a bed for the King with the greatest of care. The King sighed and said softly to his followers, "Thank you, my brothers, thank you." The officers made efforts to lay a table with the provisions they had saved, but the King refused to eat. One of his followers, evidently a doctor, gave him something to drink.

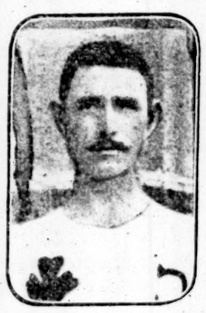
"The officers sat around their king, daily and silently, without speaking a word. "Get some sleep and rest yourselves, gentlemen," said the King to them. The officers stretched themselves out on the floor as well as they could, but I doubt that any of them slept. Before daybreak we had lifted the King and his followers arose and left the wretched village to cast one their flight over the dark, inexplicable mountains of Albania."

IRELAND'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

Lieut. Francis Molyneux BADHAM, R.N.V.R., Collingwood Batt. R.N.D., killed in action at the Dardanelles, was the son of the late Rev. F. J. Badham, D.D., Killiney, Westmeath.

Lieut. Nelson JOHNSTONE, R.A.M.C., died at Cambridge, was the son of the late Mr. J. J. Johnstone, Cork, and the late Mrs. Johnstone, 36 Rathdown road, N.C.R., Dublin.

Second Lieut. T. L. CALWELL, 9th Royal Fusiliers, wounded in France, is the son of Mr. Walter Calwell, Spafield, Holywood, Co. Down.



Corporal George MAGUIRE, 2nd Leinster Regiment, died of wounds in France, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Maguire, Newrath Cottages, Lopd, Kells, Co. Meath.

Corporal John N. CHASTY, 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, invalided from Gallipoli to Liverpool Hospital, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chasty, 49 Harcourt street, Dublin.

Private A. BOUGHTON, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, died of wounds received in France, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Boughton, 4 Tolka Cottages, Drumcondra, Dublin.

SERBIA'S LAST AGONY.

SCENES OF HORROR IN THE RETREAT.

HUNDREDS DEAD BY THE ROADSIDE.

[illegible] Serbian letters published of the horrors of the Serb exodus appears in its entirety in the Paris Petit Parisien, a simple narrative in the Paris Petit Parisien, the flight across the desolate Sandjak.

[illegible] Raschka he [illegible] and soldiers [illegible] the Austro-Hungarian [illegible] Germans [illegible] Bulgarians [illegible] Serbian [illegible] Staff [illegible] Mitrovitza than the road to fly from [illegible].

The panic in Kossovo may be readily [illegible] the outcry of November [illegible] the authorities had left everyone [illegible] to dispose of his property [illegible] packed a few provisions and [illegible] and [illegible] At the station [illegible] Staff [illegible] but the [illegible] age and [illegible] Headquarters Staff [illegible] continued [illegible] to take [illegible] Mitrovitza [illegible] the [illegible] people [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] rewarded. With the exception [illegible] which I had [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] Kossovo [illegible] Mitrovitza [illegible] the [illegible] Albania [illegible] Prizrend [illegible] Scutari [illegible] the [illegible] of Kossovo [illegible] Albania [illegible] Prizrend [illegible] Scutari [illegible] the

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...PORTANT FULLY LICENSED PREM...
...RNCASTLE ST., RING...
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...LOWRY, DECEASED, EXECUTORS...
BURKE, Esq., Solicitor, 63 Upper S...
...THOMPSON'S ...TAGES, ...HILL, DUBLIN.
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The Irish Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1916.

The Kaiser.

The evidence is, we think, conclusive that the Kaiser is ill, and more seriously ill than the Berlin version which dismisses his complaint as a "harmless boil" would have us believe. But there appears to us to be no trustworthy evidence sufficient to support the assumption that he is *in extremis*. We are not inclined to attach too much importance to the "positive" and "authentic" information which "influential personages" in a variety of neutral capitals have put at the disposal of the correspondents. The Paris version of the matter, which, to the best of our recollection, was the first version that gained a wide currency, has it that the Kaiser has long been suffering from a throat affection which, slow in its operation, finally confronts the sufferer with the terrible alternatives of death or the removal of the larynx and consequent speechlessness. According to this version only one surgeon in the world has devised an invention which can avoid this consequence of the removal of the larynx. This surgeon is a Frenchman. His services were put at the disposal of the Kaiser some three or four years ago, but, in consequence of a slight improvement in the Emperor's condition, were refused. They have not been at the Kaiser's disposal since the outbreak of the war eighteen months ago, and during these eighteen months his disease has run its destined course, and the alternatives of death or speechlessness urgently confront him—if, indeed, it is not now too late to accept the minor evil. Such a story as this is invested with a dramatic atmosphere of retributive justice which makes a strong appeal to our credence. Its source—the Paris *Matin*—is, moreover, a reputable one. It is natural that a story of such a character, coming from such a source, should be widely believed. It is equally natural that it should be embroidered with an elaborate wealth of detail in those prime haunts of rumour, the neutral capitals of Europe. But we must remember that the tissue upon which all these embroideries are worked is itself somewhat unsubstantial. We are on safer ground if we remove ourselves from the influence of these predispositions and get down to the hard facts. One fact is of peculiar significance. The Kaiser did not appear at the opening of the Prussian Diet a few days ago. His Speech from the Throne on that occasion was read by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, who said that the Kaiser had charged him to open and welcome the Diet in his name. A year ago the Kaiser opened the Diet himself. He had repeatedly promised to attend the ceremony on this occasion also in person. In view of the particularly strong bond between Prussia and the Hohenzollern dynasty, the reasons for his absence, after all these promises, must have been serious. The Imperial Chancellor and the German Press protest altogether too much when they require us to believe that the Kaiser is not even confined to his bed. We are fully justified in believing that he is seriously ill; but we are not justified in jumping to the immediate conclusion that he is sick unto death. If we are disposed to exaggerate the gravity of his condition, we are equally disposed to exaggerate the influence which a change of rulers in Germany would exert upon the war. There is plenty of evidence, in the official documents relating to the events which preceded the outbreak of war and elsewhere, that the Kaiser's personal intervention, as much as, or even more than, anything else was responsible for the catastrophe. But it does not follow by any means that his death would produce any results at all comparable. We are not fighting against an individual, but against a system of government; and there is no reason whatever to believe that a change of rulers would involve any fundamental change in that system. The Crown Prince, in point of fact, personifies the evil genius of Prussia in many respects far more faithfully than his father. Whether the German people would repose the same confidence in that vicious young man as they do in the present Emperor is a matter for speculation; but in any case the time when the feelings of the German people will weigh to any vital extent in the policy of the Prussian ruling caste appears to be still remote.

THE KING.

The King left St. Pancras yesterday afternoon to continue the process of recuperation in the country.

THE NEW ORDER.

PROVISION FOR 21 YEARS' SERVICE.

An Army Order issued from the War Office, and dated Friday, states that it has been decided in certain cases and under certain conditions to allow non-commissioned officers and men of the Regular Army to re-engage so as to enable them to complete 21 years' service with a view to pension.

Warrant officers, staff sergeants, and sergeants, other than mobilised Section D reservists, will be dealt with under the conditions laid down in paragraph 264, King's Regulations. Other soldiers, including mobilised Section D reservists, may be allowed to re-engage at the discretion of their commanding officer when within three months of completing their present engagement, including the extra years' service to which they are liable under Section 87 (1) of the Army Act.

Non-commissioned officers or men whose continuance in the service for the duration of the war has been approved under Army Order 252 of 1915, may be permitted, at the discretion of their commanding officer, to re-engage to complete a period of 21 years' Army service, provided they give notice within three months of the date of this order.

No non-commissioned officer or man will be allowed to re-engage under this order unless it is possible for him to comple 14 years' qualifying service, or at least 18 years' total service before reaching the age of 45.

All service with the colours or in the reserve will count under Article 1135 of the Pay Warrant for the purpose of establishing the date at which a soldier shall be assessed for pension. A private who re-engages will not be eligible for a pension, unless he has completed 14 years' qualifying service on completing 21 years' service.

THE SICK LIST.

Sir Samuel Evans was not so well on Saturday morning.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
SATURDAY NIGHT.

What is really the matter with the Kaiser? If the public assumes the worst, it is the natural result of the manner in which the German Government has endeavoured to minimise the seriousness of his illness. At first we were told that he had a carbuncle, then that he was suffering from a furuncular boil, and to-day it is asserted that he has nothing more serious than a persistent catarrhal cold. This last statement is a little inconsistent with the Chancellor's declaration that he is not confined to bed and goes out every day, for it is usually considered that the best way to get rid of a persistent cold is to stay between the sheets. The whole thing reminds one of the traditional progress of Royal illnesses as recorded in the official bulletins—"Ill. Better. Better. Better. Dead."

M. Arthur Meyer, of the *Figaro*, argues that the death of the Kaiser would diminish the duration of the war, and this is the opinion widely held in this country, where William II. is considered by the man in the street to be the prime author of the war and the principal propulsive force of the German military engine. There is, however, a smaller, but perhaps better-informed, section of the public which believes that, although the Kaiser had obviously prepared for the war through many long years, yet that its actual outbreak was forced upon him by his military *entourage*, headed by the Crown Prince.

These people also believe that the failure of the German Army to attain any of its principal objectives is due to the interference of the Kaiser with the plans of the General Staff. Time after time it has seemed as if nothing could stop the German Army—first in France, then in Poland—if it held on its course. And then, just when a really decisive success seemed to be within its grasp, the machine has come to a standstill, as if the restless spirit at the head of it had suddenly wearied of the task and determined to start a new plan in another direction.

Among the questions put down in the House of Commons for next week is one which, though it will probably not receive an answer, unquestionably reflects the apprehensions of a good many people at the present moment. It is this—"Is there an agreement between Germany and Italy to the effect that, even if they should go to war, each would respect the property of the other?" Up to the present moment, as your readers will remember, there has been no declaration of war between Italy and Germany.

In connection with the failure of the Allies to come to the rescue of Montenegro, the Naval Correspondent of the *Evening News* points out that at the very outset of the war the importance of Cattaro was fully realised, and that in September and October a combined British and French Fleet was reported to be constantly bombarding the forts at the entrance to the harbour, with such good effect that the fall of Cattaro was expected at any moment. At the beginning of November, however, the bombardment ceased, and the fleet betook itself elsewhere. This was, of course, many months before Italy joined in the war, but no explanation of the abandonment has ever been published.

Happily, if the speech of Signor Barzilai is authoritative, the Italian Government has now decided that it can no longer pursue a policy of limited liability in regard to the war, and that in future it intends to fight side by side with its Allies wherever its assistance can be useful. His reference to "a single front, a single war, and a common aim" can hardly mean anything else than this. If so, we may expect to hear in a few days that Italy has formally declared war against her other ex-partner in the Triple Alliance.

Remembering the motto of the Dutch strategist, "Holland must keep her powder dry and her country wet," some people were inclined to think, on hearing the first news of the bursting of the dams on the Zuider Zee, that it was due to artificial, and not to natural, causes. But later intelligence shows that there can be no foundation for this suggestion, for the Dutch Government, if it had intended to open the sluice gates, would have taken care that the people in the inundated districts had time to get away, whereas it appears that the floods have caused widespread distress and some loss of life.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords providing for the registration of firms and persons carrying on business under trade names. The Bill will enact that every firm carrying on business in the United Kingdom, whose trade name does not consist of the full names of all the partners, and every person carrying on business under any trade name other than the full name of that person, shall register under whose name their, or his, business is intended to be carried on. A penalty of £1 *per* day is provided in case of default. Imprisonment for two years is the penalty for making a false declaration.

The order for one hundred and thirty-five million lbs. of copper given by the British Government to copper magnates in the United States is the largest order of the kind ever placed in that country. The purchase price is about £98 *per* ton, an advance of about £14 *per* ton on the prices ruling a day or so before the order was issued last month. Probably this is the reason for the advance in price to something like £110 *per* ton now quoted, the highest for twenty-seven years. Shipments of the British order have now commenced, and monthly deliveries will be made throughout the year. The Government have also placed in the United States a large order for drugs and hospital supplies.

The lack of the necessary shipping to carry all the freights now required by the vast demands made upon our mercantile marine by our armies abroad, as well as for food supplies, is, says Mr. Runciman, the whole cause of the increase of shipping freights. The Government is giving the matter constant attention, and steps have been taken already to relieve the situation by restricting the use of British ships abroad and by requisitioning ships for the carriage of foodstuffs. It seems not unlikely that the Island Kingdom of the East will soon be building merchant vessels for the Island Kingdom of the West, and thus completely reverse a situation ruling for many years. Japanese ship-builders are now busy in London trying to obtain orders from British owners, and not unsuccessfully. One of the largest of the Japanese firms has just opened offices in London, and, as it is fully qualified to undertake the work it offers, some interesting developments may be expected.

BALKAN WAR THEATRE.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

MONTENEGRINS IN RETREAT.

FRENCH REPORT.

The French report that enemy aircraft have dropped bombs on Janes, north-east of Kukus, and on Doganizi.

The Austrians announce that after surrendering Cetinje the Montenegrins are retreating on all points of the south and west front, pursued by the Austrians. Nothing new has taken place near Berane and west of Ipek.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, SATURDAY.

The French report issued to-day says:—

On January 14th enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Janes, north-west of Kukus, and on Doganizi. Some Greek soldiers were wounded, and one was killed.

AUSTRIAN DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

The official despatch issued in Vienna today says:—

After surrendering Cetinje, the Montenegrins are retreating on all points of their south and west front, pursued by our troops, who have crossed the line Budua-Cetinje-Grab-Grahovo, and are now advancing east of Bileca, and near Artovas into Montenegrin territory.

Near Grahovo we captured three guns, with their gunners; 500 rifles, one machine gun, and much ammunition and other war material.

Nothing new has taken place near Berane and west of Ipek.

THE LANDING AT CORFU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, SATURDAY.

The *communiqué* issued to-day gives the following description of the landing at Corfu of French troops entrusted with the task of preparing for the arrival of Serbian soldiers. The operation was carried out with order and rapidity and reflects the greatest credit upon those who executed it. At one o'clock in the morning of January 11th the French Consul informed the Greek authorities of the impending landing, and the latter contented themselves with making a verbal and purely formal protest, as it was known that there was no question even of temporary occupation of the island, but merely of its utilisation. At two o'clock our squadron arrived. The French Consul was waiting on the quay with guides and motor cars, and the landing of the troops began an hour later. The first detachment to be landed immediately occupied the telegraph office, and at the same time arrested two individuals, who had been reported by our Consul, one of whom was President of the German *espionage* organisation.

Meanwhile the working of landing horses and material proceeded, and the whole operation was over by eleven a.m. Our armoured cruisers, under whose protection the landing had been effected, immediately prepared to leave. By the evening of January 11th French soldiers had been installed in the barracks and the new forts. The inhabitants of Corfu, completely reassured regarding our intentions, gave them a friendly welcome. A report of the early arrival of a cargo of wheat made the presence of French troops even more appreciated. King Peter's heroic regiments will soon be able to reorganise themselves at Corfu. In a few days everything will be ready for their reception there.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING NEAR MONASTIR.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
PARIS, SATURDAY.

The Salonika correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* writes:—Travellers coming from Monastir state that regiments of Bulgarian troops are continually withdrawing, in order to give way to German forces who are concentrating around Monastir. The German forces massed in this region are estimated at about 50,000 men. According to statements of German officers, this army proposes to undertake, with the co-operation of the Austrian army which will come from Montenegro, the conquest of Albania, in order to clear this region of all trace of the enemy. Once this task is accomplished, the combined armies of the Quadruple Alliance will attack the Allies at Salonika.

The Rome correspondent of the *Petit Journal* says—The sudden return of the King to Rome is stated to have for its object the taking of all possible measures, in co-operation with Prince Danilo of Montenegro, with a view of coming to the aid of Montenegro and Serbia. An essential point is said to consist in bringing those who favour a single front from the Stelvio to Monfalcone to adopt as a necessary and most useful policy for Italy participation in Allied operations on all fronts, and especially on those where the intervention of Italy might be the most speedy and most effective.

The special correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* at Salonika says—The Germans have laid down a narrow gauge railway between Veles and Monastir for the transport of siege guns. They have been giving out German uniforms to Bulgarian troops, whom they have also supplied with cartridges and barbed wire ... The military police operations for the clearing out of Salonika continue. A number of very interesting documents were seized yesterday. Some persons have been taken off on board ship, including two women, charged with espionage, concealment of arms, and giving information to the enemy regarding our troop movements. The methodical investigation of all suspect milieux has already given excellent results, in the sense that a number of undesirables who were perpetually loafing around the camps and troops have thought it advisable to quit the town without leaving any address.

ARRESTED CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, FRIDAY.

A telegram from Berlin states that in the Reichstag to-day Herr Basserman asked a question concerning the arrest of the German Consul at Salonika.

Herr Von Stumm, who replied, said that on December 30th the Consulates of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria at Salonika were occupied by *Entente* troops. The Consuls and their staffs were arrested, taken on board a French war vessel, and apparently transported to France. This unprecented violation of International Law, he said, is a new link in the endless chain of violations of International Law which have been committed by just those Powers who in this war have always given themselves airs as the protectors of neutrality and independence of small States. The Imperial Government has protested to Greece, and made her responsible for the safety of the arrested Consulate officials. The Greek Government has sent a protest to the French Government against the violation of its sovereignty and demanding the release of the arrested persons. The Imperial Chancellor does not know whether the protest has received any reply.

RAILWAY BRIDGE CUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, THURSDAY (delayed).

The destruction of the Demir Hissar railway bridge constitutes a new grievance in the eyes of the Greek Government, and another protest is expected. *Entente* circles explain the destruction of the bridge by urgent military necessity. With the railway cut, the transport of heavy artillery is practically impossible. It is reported from usually well-informed sources that the Turks have transported heavy artillery from Gallipoli to the Græco-Bulgarian frontier.

EASTERN FIELD OF WAR.

NOTHING NEW.

The Russian report issued on Saturday states that on the Eastern front there is nothing new.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
PETROGRAD, SATURDAY.

To-day's Russian *communiqué* says:—

There is no change on the Western front.

In Persia, on the road to Kermanshah, we have occupied the town of Kangovar.

AUSTRIAN DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

The following Austrian *communiqué* was issued in Vienna yesterday, and was received here to-day:—

Russian theatre of war.—Since early yesterday morning the enemy again attempted to break through our Bessarabian front, near Toporouts and east of Rarancze. Five attacks, of which the last was made early this morning, failed with the heaviest losses.

The severe fire of our artillery again prominently contributed to repulsing the Russians.

Since the beginning of the battle in East Galicia and on the Bessarabian front the army of General Pflanzer Baltin and the Austro-Hungarian troops of the army of General von Bothmer have captured over 5,100 prisoners, among them 30 officers.

Near Karoilowka, Volhynia, our flying columns dispersed several Russian field posts.

RIGA SAFE.

GENERAL DIMITRIEFF'S STATEMENT.

GERMAN FORCES DEPLETED.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
PARIS, SATURDAY.

M. Claude Anet, correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* with the Russian Army, had a conversation with General Radko Dimitrieff, in which he learnt some instructive and reassuring facts.

General Dimitrieff said—The German forces opposed to me have been depleted of about half their full strength during the course of the offensive, and their ranks have not been reinforced. This is striking proof of the fact that the enemy had no longer sufficient men to permit him to bring up new forces to those parts of the front where they are most needed, and where he is anxious to bring about decisive action. He is not even capable of filling the gaps in his ranks caused by the severe campaign. The Germans cannot take Riga. I have sufficient forces to defend my positions, and I shall defend them. Statements of prisoners which we capture each day and the letters found on them clearly show that the Germans are very weary. They have been too disappointed by assurances that the war would end soon. They are urged on to desperate efforts each time with assurances they will bring about a decisive victory, and that they will soon be able to take a rest. As a matter of fact, the Germans would have been better off in Prussia than here, where the country is in an abominable state. There is water everywhere. Besides, the cold of winter here is much more severe than it is with them.

DARDANELLES.

EVACUATION OF GALLIPOLI.

TURKISH ACCOUNT OF BOOTY.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, FRIDAY.

A *communiqué* issued in Constantinople says:—

The British continue to publish official reports in which they pretend that the retreat from Anafarta and Ari Burnu was voluntary, and was accomplished in good order.

The booty, which has only partly been counted, proves that the retreat was extraordinarily precipitate.

Up to now we have counted—10 guns, 2,000 rifles and bayonets, 6,750 shells, 4,500 cases of ammunition, 13 bomb mortars, 45,000 bombs, 160 ammunition wagons, 61 light wagons, 67 lighters and pontoons, 2,850 tents, 1,850 stretchers, a great quantity of benzine, petrol, blankets, and uniforms; 21,000 tins of meat, 5,000 sacks of corn, and 12,500 spades and pickaxes, without mentioning water tanks and ster[illegible].

KAISER AND GALLIPOLI.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

A Berlin telegram says that the Kaiser has sent the following telegram to Field-Marshal Lieman von Sanders, commanding the Turkish forces in Gallipoli:—

With the final eviction of our enemies from the peninsula of Gallipoli a chapter of the war has been concluded. It has brought you, the head of the other German officers sent to Turkey, and the brave Turkish Army with which the Sultan entrusted you, immortal laurels. The Fatherland thanks you for having kept watch with an iron and indefatigable energy on the Narrows. As a token of my recognition I confer upon you the oak leaves of the Order *Pour le Mérite*.

ZEPPELIN SEASON COMING.

The building of Zeppelins continues with feverish energy, says the special correspondent of the *Evening News* at Rotterdam. The latest types carry not only large bombs, but also powerful searchlights attached to long cables. These are supposed to serve the purpose of blinding enemy artillerists. The Berliner's favourite topic of conversation is a great air attack on London during the coming "Zeppelin season."

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY PROCLAMATION.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

The *Reichanzeiger* publishes a birthday proclamation by the German Emperor, which states—In spite of the heroic deeds and glorious successes of the German and Allied forces, the great struggle for existence imposed upon us by the envy and hatred of the Great Powers is not yet at an end. The heart, and mind, and strength of the German people must be concentrated on one great aim—namely, to secure final victory, which will permanently safeguard the Fatherland against a repetition of hostile attacks.

BELGIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAVRE, FRIDAY.

The King of the Belgians, on the advice of the Cabinet, has called for the co-operation of three members of the Opposition—viz., M. Goblet D'Alviella, Chief of the Liberal Left in the Senate; M. Paul Hymans, Chief of the Liberal Left in the Chamber, and M. Emile Vandervelde, Chief of the Socialist Left, all of whom were Ministers of State, and will now form part of the Cabinet and participate directly in the government of the country.

GERMAN MINISTER LEAVES BUKHAREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, SATURDAY.

A telegram from Bukharest to the *Secolo*, of Milan, states that the German Minister there left a week ago for Berlin and will not return. The German Government intends, the message adds, sending the Duke of Mecklenburg on a special mission to assume direction of all the Balkan Legations.

BARALONG CASE.

GERMAN INDIGNATION.

The text of the German reply to Sir Edward Grey's proposal on the Baralong case is published by the "Cologne Gazette." The German reply does not meet the cases raised by Sir Edward Grey, but on the pretence of righteous indignation refuses to submit the Baralong case to investigation by an independent Court.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the text of the German reply to Sir Edward Grey's proposal in the Baralong case.

The German Government protests most strongly against the unheard of and unproved accusation against the German Army and Navy, which has observed during the present war the principles of International Law and humanity, and the authorities take care that all violations thereof will be carefully investigated and severely punished.

Dealing with the three cases brought against Germany by Sir Edward Grey, the reply says that they were investigated in due course, and adds—The commander of the submarine who sank the Arabic acted as he did because, in view of the circumstances, he was compelled to the conviction that the steamer was about to ram the submarine. He, therefore, believed he was acting in justifiable self-defence. The case of the attack by a German torpedo destroyer on a British submarine in Danish waters happened in this way. A fight occurred in those waters between the two war vessels, and the submarine defended itself by gunfire.

The reply continues—The charge of violating Danish waters cannot properly be advanced by England, whose naval forces, in a number of cases, have attacked German ships in neutral waters.

As regards the destruction of the steamer Ruel, the German submarine applied measures of reprisal announced by the German Government in February last year. These measures are in accordance with International Law, since England endeavoured by illegally paralysing the legitimate maritime trade of neutrals with Germans to cut off all imports from the latter and bring the German people to starvation. Suitable reprisals may be taken against illegal actions.

In all three cases the German naval forces had in view only the destruction of hostile ships, and in no way the destruction of helpless persons who were endeavouring to save themselves. The contrary assertions by the British Government must be most absolutely repudiated as untrue.

The German Government considers that it must reject the British proposal to submit the three above-mentioned cases, together with the Baralong case, to a court composed of American naval officers. It takes up the standpoint that accusations raised against the members of the German forces must be investigated by their own competent authorities, and that these offer every guarantee for impartial judgment, and, if necessary, just punishment. Germany does not present any other demand to the British Government in the Baralong case, because she does not doubt that a war tribunal composed of British naval officers would suitably punish such a cowardly and treacherous murder. The demand made by Germany, says the reply, was all the more justified because of the sworn statements of Americans. Thus neutral evidence which was laid before the British Government practically made unquestionable the guilt of the commander and crew of the Baralong. The British method of replying to the German memorandum, it says, corresponds neither in form nor in its contents with the seriousness of the situation, and makes it impossible for the German Government to discuss affairs further with England. The German Government therefore declares that the final result of negotiations is that the British Government, under futile protests, has left unfulfilled the just demand for investigation, and has thereby made itself responsible for a crime which is a disgrace to International Law and to humanity. Evidently, says the reply, the British Government, so far as German submarines are concerned, will no longer observe one of the first rules of war—namely, to spare enemies who are put out of action, hoping thus to hinder German submarines from pursuing their legally recognised cruiser war. The reply terminates by saying that Germany sees herself obliged to take in hand the punishment of this unexpiated crime, and to devise reprisals to meet the British challenge.

INVESTITURE BY THE KING.

OFFICERS DECORATED.

The investiture held by the King at Buckingham Palace on Saturday was the largest ceremony of its kind which he has undertaken since the beginning of the war.

There was a very long list of candidates for decoration, which included many of those who appeared in the list of New Year honours, but it principally comprised naval and military officers. The ceremony commenced punctually at 11 o'clock, and, in addition to the officials waiting upon His Majesty, there were present the Home Secretary, representing his department; the Duke of Devonshire, attending on behalf of the Admiralty; and the War Office was represented by a number of Staff Officers. Some of the officers bore traces of the service which had won them distinction. A few were lame, and several carried their arms in slings. Among those decorated were a number of police officers and Fire Brigade officers, to whom had been awarded the King's Medal for long or specially meritorious service.

Over four hundred persons received honours altogether. Three Grand Crosses were bestowed. The Hon. Sir Derek Keppel received the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, while Sir George Reid, late High Commissioner for Australia, and Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon, each received the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Seven Victoria Cross heroes were decorated by the King, and in their cases a brief record of their services was read to His Majesty. The seven were:—

Commander Unwin, R.N.;
Commander Nasmyth, R.N.;
Captain Vickers;
Lieutenant James;
Lieutenant Maling;
Second Lieutenant Fleming Sandes, and
Lance-Corporal Keyzor.

Commander Edward Unwin won his decoration by great gallantry during the landing on Gallipoli Peninsula. He worked for hours under water under murderous fire endeavouring to get into position the lighters to form a bridge from the River Clyde to the shore. He personally rescued several wounded men from the water.

Commander Martin E. Nasmyth was in command of the submarine which sunk three Turkish troopships, in addition to other ships in the Sea of Marmora, between May and June last.

Captain Charles Geoffrey Vickers, of the Sherwood Foresters, won his Cross for gallantry at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, when he pluckily held the enemy at bay for some hours with bombs when nearly all the men had been killed or wounded.

Lieutenant Herbert James, Worcester Regiment, won his award in Gallipoli. Acting entirely on his own initiative, he gathered together a body of men and led them forward, under heavy fire, to the relief of a contingent which was sorely pressed.

Lieutenant George Alfred Maling, M.B., serving with the R.A.M.C., collected and treated in the open no fewer than three hundred men under heavy shell fire, working continuously single-handed for over twenty-four hours.

Second Lieutenant James Terence Fleming Sandes, East Surrey Regiment, when sorely pressed, jumped on to a parapet and hurled bombs vigorously at the enemy, being twice severely wounded. His gallant action rallied the men, and saved the situation.

Lance-Corporal Leonard Keysor, Australian Imperial Force, in an attack on Lone Pine trenches, in Gallipoli, continued throwing bombs after he was wounded, and saved portion of the trench, which it was most important to hold. On another occasion, although marked for hospital, he declined to leave the trench, and volunteered to throw bombs for another company which had lost all its own bomb-throwers. He pluckily continued to do this until the situation had been relieved.

Following his usual custom, the King shook hands with each of the V.C.'s, and said a word or two of cordial congratulations and commendation when pinning on their Crosses.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

At Newcastle Corn Market on Saturday wheat rose 1s. 6d. to 2s. At Northampton wheat rose 1s.

VON PAPEN'S ACTIVITIES.

SEIZED GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

BERNHARDI AGAIN.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
NEW YORK, SATURDAY.

The Associated Press publishes a long despatch giving the main points of the correspondence seized at Falmouth upon Captain von Papen, the German Military *Attaché* at Washington, who was lately recalled at the request of the American Government.

The papers show that Captain von Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with being responsible for explosions at munition works and bridges in America.

Captain von Papen's cheque book counterfoils, pass books, and letters from his bank—Riggs' National Bank at Washington—show about five hundred items, many of which have to do only with routine expenditure, but others show payments to various persons who figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America, and at least of one spy, the man Küpferle, who committed suicide in an English prison. Several large payments were made to von Papen by Count Bernsdorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, but most of these were for salaries or allowances. Several entries show payments by Count Bernsdorff to Captain von Papen made on account of the War Intelligence Office. One of the payments on this account was made in October, 1914, for 2,500 dollars. In January, 1915, an entry shows that von Papen gave to Horn, a man convicted of blowing up the Main bridge, 700 dollars. On the day before this cheque was issued, the German Embassy paid 2,000 dollars into von Papen's account. In January, 1915, von Papen gave a cheque payable to Amsick and Co., New York, but with the name Kupferle in brackets on the counterfoil. Another counterfoil shows that about two weeks before the Seattle explosion of May 30th, 1915, von Papen sent 500 dollars to the German Consulate at Seattle. In February, 1915, von Papen sent 1,300 dollars to the German Consulate at Seattle.

EXTENT OF VON PAPEN'S OPERATIONS.

To illustrate the extent of von Papen's financial operations, his bank book shows that in January, 1915, he received approximately 6,400 dollars, and paid out 5,000 dollars. Four letters of especial interest were found among von Papen's effects. The first is the letter from R. von Mesenburg, German Consul at New Orleans, to Captain von Papen. It runs as follows:—

New Orleans, December 4th, 1915.

DEAR HERR VON PAPEN,—I read with regret that the fate of recall has indeed overtaken you. I do not suppose that you are very unhappy at being able to shake the dust of this unfriendly country from off your feet. What chiefly offends me is that in always giving way to the Government here we have been told that they are kindly disposed towards us; that the demand for your recall has been so sudden and belated throws an interesting light upon government here. May the day of reckoning come also here, and our Government find again that iron determination with which alone one can make an impression in this country. Hoping that our connection formed in this great time will not come to an end with your departure.—I am, yours sincerely,

R. V. M.

The second is a letter from Dr. F. W. Meyer to von Papen:—

New York, December 19th, 1915.

DEAR CAPTAIN,—Best wishes again on the occasion of your departure. I had occasion yesterday to thoroughly discuss recent events with some Germans. As was natural, although there was general agreement on the main points, there was a slight difference of opinion. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise, especially as we are rather cut off from the other side. The Austrian Note is, of course, a matter for general quiet enjoyment, and the whole business can scarcely be taken tragically. The President this time has talked a bit too big, even for those who blindly support him. But we were all of opinion that the departure of you and your colleagues is a serious loss for us, though the majority of those present had scarcely had an opportunity of knowing you personally, a privilege which has been a great pleasure to me. Yet your efforts have always been especially spoken of, and more, perhaps, than you think. I think, therefore, I am speaking in the name of all when I express to you the thanks of us all for your faithful vigilance and unremitting labours under most difficult circumstances, and to this I add my own special thanks for your attention to my letter proposals. It is not surprising, in view of the fictitious neutrality of the President, that a term should have been put to your work, and you must carry back with you the knowledge that you have done your duty according to the best of your ability as long as it was possible. Our people will never forget this of you. I gladly comply with your proposal to send a line from time to time, and it will be very pleasant to receive one from you occasionally, especially if by the proposals you mean such as could be discussed with some gentlemen of the German House of Columbia University. I am keeping an eye on the matter specially mentioned. With the very best of good wishes.—Yours,

DR. F. W. MEYER.

BERNHARDI'S LETTER.

The third is a letter written by General von Bernhardi to Von Papen:—

POSEN, HEADQUARTERS, APRIL 9th, 1915.

Dear Captain,—I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in sending me a copy of the *New York Sun* containing my two articles. I am glad to hear those articles will, in your opinion, have a good effect so far as that is at all possible in America. The advertising manner in which they puuish things is, of course, thoroughly American. A private communication of mine has been printed without any authority from me. I have now written two further series of articles for America. The Foreign Office wanted to have the first of these, entitled "Germany and England," distributed in the American Press, the other "Pangermanismus" was to appear in the *Chicago Tribune*. I should be very grateful if you could forward me one copy of each of the articles. They will certainly have some sort of effect. This is evident from the inexpressible rage with which the British and French Press has attacked these two *Sun* articles. They have insulted me in a most incredible way. However, I agree with you that military success will be a decisive factor for opinion in America. But England's interference in American trade will also not fail to have a certain effect. I hope both will take effect together. I think, however, that, especially in the West, where I expect there will soon be a big attempt to break through, we have serious, difficult times to look forward to, but I confidently believe that we shall successfully overcome them.—With best wish, from

BERNHARDI.

The fourth letter is one from Dr. Albert to Von Papen. It is written from San Francisco but there is no date:—

Dear Herr Von Papen,—Well, then, how I wish I were in New York and could discuss the situation with you, and —— (probably the Naval *Attaché*, Captain Boy-Ed). Many thanks for telegram. The patron also telegraphed that I was to continue the journey, so we shall not see each other for the present. Shall we at all before you leave? It would be my most anxious wish, but my hope is small, for this time I suppose matters will move more quickly than in the Dumba case (Dr. Dumba was the Austrian Ambassador who was recalled from Washington at the request of the American Government). I wonder whether our Government will respond in a suitable manner? In my opinion it need not longer take public opinion so much into consideration, in spite of its being artificially and intentionally agitated by the Press and legal proceedings, so that a somewhat stiffer attitude would be desirable, though naturally quiet and dignified. If you should leave New York before my return, we must try to come to some agreement about pending questions by writing. Please instruct my amenuensis Igel as precisely as possible. You will receive then in Germany the long intended report of expenses paid through my account on your behalf. I shall be very thankful to you if you would then support the question of the monetary advance which you know of, although I know that I was mistaken in my opinion that I acted as your representative, and according to your wishes.

The remainder of the letter of Dr. Albert relates only to private affairs. It is understood that later on photographic copies of the letters and of Captain Von Papen's pass book and counterfoils will be forwarded to the United States Government.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.

The publication of the cabled summaries of the documents taken from Von Papen is arousing the deepest interest in Government circles here. Count Bernstorff commented—"I don't believe it," when the record of Von Papen's expenditure was called to his attention. But to-day German officials attempt to explain the matter by saying that, though the Embassy had advanced Von Papen certain sums, Von Papen, they add, was responsible only to the Berlin War Office for his expenditure.

WESTERN FIELD OF WAR.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

The British and French reports issued on Saturday afternoon report artillery activity.

The German despatch records "no events."

BRITISH REPORT.

PRESS BUREAU, SATURDAY, 10.40 P.M.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from General Headquarters in France dated 15th January, 1916, 9.9 p.m.:—

Except for reciprocal bombardments about Maricourt, Givenchy, Hill 63, and Hollebeke, there has to-day only been the usual normal artillery activity along the line.

FRENCH REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, SATURDAY.

This afternoon's *communiqué* says:—

The night was calm.

In Champagne, our artillery dispersed some of the enemy carrying out defence works, and fired upon a convoy marching on the Auberive road, at Saint Souplet.

In the Argonne there was an exchange of grenade fire at Vauquois.

Nothing to report on the rest of the front.

11 P.M.

With the exception of some fairly lively artillery actions in Champagne, in the Argonne, and in the Woevre, there is no event of importance to report on the front as a whole.

GERMAN DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

The *communiqué* issued in Berlin to-day says:—

Western theatre of war—No events.

A hostile aeroplane, which Lieutenant Boelke shot down north-east of Albert, fell in the British lines, and was set on fire by our artillery.

SOUTHERN FIELD OF WAR.

AUSTRIAN DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

The Austrian despatch issued in Vienna to-day says:—

On the south-western front there were no important events.

Some points near Malbougeth and Raibl were bombarded by the Italian artillery.

The activity of the Italian airmen has extended to the sector of Trieste.

A bomb dropped on Spirano caused no damage.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, JAN. 12.

Whilst constantly asserting that there is plenty of food in the country, the German papers publish urgent, and even pathetic, appeals, to the public to save as much as possible.

The *Munchener Neueste Nachrichten* writes:—All indifference and laxity to the imperative necessity of not consuming more than is allowed must disappear. In spite of eighteen months of war, there are still people who do not know with what determination and tenacity our enemies are fighting us, and only the unconquerable will of the German nation will bring victory. The brutal use of their geographical positions has made it possible for England to cut off our imports almost entirely, and all necessaries of life must be produced at home. Whenever it is possible, everything must be saved, and saved again to secure the future.

The *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, in even stronger language, says:—It is certain that if we are economical in the use of bread and other foodstuffs we can hold out. But it seems as though there were very many people amongst us who forget the "if." Anybody who thought last year that cakes would disappear from the German household, and that the introduction of meatless days would materially reduce the consumption of meat made a great mistake. It is seen that on the evenings before meatless days the public buy large supplies of meat, and there is no confectioner or baker in the cities who has not got quantities of cakes and sweets. The responsibility appears to be shifted on to the police, and the State and the public forget that all State regulations are vain unless accompanied by determination and self-sacrifice of the people. Often the consumer forgets that the bread ration, which represents the greatest limit of consumption, in no way signifies moral permission actually to eat as much bread as the bread ticket will buy. Individuals should eat as little bread as possible, and exercise the strongest self-control to save on their bread tickets, and in this new year this duty must be newly emphasised and enforced.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND COMPULSION.

A largely attended conference was held in Glasgow on Saturday, under the auspices of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the Scottish Advisory Council of the Labour party. Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, submitted a motion expressing emphatic condemnation of the Government Military Service Bill, and demanding that even at this late hour it should be withdrawn, and warning the Government against any attempt to bring about industrial conscription. After a long discussion the motion was carried by a large majority.

A PROTEST FROM SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the National Council of the Young Scots' Society, held at Edinburgh on Saturday, a resolution was adopted expressing gratification at the remarkable success of the Derby scheme as a signal triumph of the voluntary system, protesting against the hasty introduction of a measure of compulsion on the basis of figures admittedly hypothetical and unreliable, and strongly urging the Government to delay the passing of the Military Service Bill.

RAILWAYMEN AND THE COMPULSION BILL.

A meeting of the Rock Ferry branch (Cheshire) of the National Union of Railwaymen on Saturday passed a resolution deploring the attitude of Mr. J. H. Thomas on the Military Service Bill and calling upon him to withdraw his opposition. "In our opinion," says the resolution, "we have in the Triple Alliance sufficient safeguard against the Act being extended to the industrial world."

FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

No surprise will [illegible] *Reynolds's Newspaper* [illegible] Wales, who will on Monday [illegible] members of the Statutory [illegible] Pensions at St. James's [illegible] his seat in the House of [illegible] turns to the [illegible].

MR. ASQUITH'S TASK.

Whether or not a [illegible] be averted depends [illegible] Mr. J. L. Garvin [illegible] Asquith has dealt [illegible] the House of Commons [illegible] with a minority [illegible] Wales miners [illegible] resolution [illegible] which would [illegible] railwaymen [illegible] actually threaten [illegible] Asquith is expected [illegible] remove once [illegible] labour that [illegible] dustrial conscription [illegible] whether Socialists [illegible] from the [illegible] sary, we agree [illegible] the strictest [illegible] that will fully [illegible] going beyond [illegible] Mr. Asquith [illegible] inch. Minister [illegible] mation and [illegible] ties. If there [illegible] dustrial [illegible] election, [illegible] be declared [illegible] month. We [illegible] if there is any [illegible] is obvious [illegible] comes the [illegible] national [illegible] would have [illegible] practically [illegible] whatever [illegible] again no [illegible] need still [illegible] them if [illegible] ensure the [illegible] and if we [illegible] thorough [illegible] settlement and [illegible] for every [illegible] embodied in [illegible] regard it, [illegible] very first of [illegible] can be endangered [illegible] mismanagement [illegible] the chief [illegible] delay.

MYSTERY OF THE KAISER.

Writing [illegible] late Berlin [illegible] discusses [illegible] says:—William [illegible] ceptibe to [illegible] His physicians [illegible] these [illegible] manageable [illegible] and "cure" [illegible] comes under [illegible] that William's [illegible] —whether [illegible] cold despatch [illegible] affect Germany [illegible] war, unless [illegible] into the [illegible] described to [illegible] come out [illegible] popular with [illegible] his life. I [illegible] his death, [illegible] been caused [illegible] decide to fight [illegible]

FORD PEACE MISSION.

[illegible]

The American [illegible] mission leave to-night for Rotterdam [illegible] to return to America [illegible] terdam.

[illegible]

Three Scandinavian delegates [illegible] and the other two Swedes [illegible] evening wanted to return home via Germany [illegible] were stopped by the German frontier guard, and, without being given any reason, were refused permission to journey through Germany. [illegible] The Hague.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

[illegible]

Cardinal M[illegible] demonstrat[illegible] by him the [illegible] desire by [illegible] To the Belg[illegible] cier is staying [illegible] all the notabl[illegible] obscure citizens [illegible] their name, to [illegible] by all the [illegible] tion of Belgium [illegible] touched by [illegible] make any statement [illegible] while he is not [illegible] the German author[illegible] siders himself [illegible] When the Cardinal [illegible] those present [illegible] eloquently enough.

NEW BARRISTERS.

At the meeting of the Benchers [illegible] Inns to be held on Tuesday [illegible] called to the Irish Bar will [illegible] the following gentlemen:—

Basil McGuckin, third son of [illegible] late of Millbrook, Magherafelt [illegible] County of Londonderry, deceased [illegible] by Mr. Anthony B. Babington [illegible] Mr. Denis S. Henry, K.C. [illegible] Examination held on the [illegible] 20th [illegible] October, 1915, Mr. McGuckin was awarded the Society's Exhibition of [illegible] per annum for three years, and was excused attendance [illegible] terms of lectures and [illegible] terms otherwise necessary for his call [illegible] takes rank accordingly.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

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FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

No surprise will be occasioned, says *Reynolds's Newspaper*, if the Prince of Wales, who will on Monday address his fellow-members of the Statutory Committee on War Pensions at St. James's Palace, should take his seat in the House of Lords before he returns to the front.

MR. ASQUITH'S TASK.

Whether or not a general election can yet be averted depends upon circumstances, says Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the *Observer*. Mr. Asquith has dealt well with the minority in the House of Commons. He has now to deal with a minority in the nation. The South Wales miners suggest a strike, but make their resolution dependent on a national ballot, which would assuredly go against them. The railwaymen make strong protest, but do not actually threaten extremes. What Mr. Asquith is expected to do, and will do, is to remove once for all the lurking fear of labour that the bill might be used for "industrial conscription," so that marked men, whether Socialists or others, might be sent from the workshops to the front. It is necessary, we agree, that the Premier should give the strictest pledges on this point, in a way that will fully secure its objects, without going beyond. That assurance once conceded, Mr. Asquith ought not to budge another inch. Ministers have now to sift their information and seriously to weigh the probabilities. If there is the least reason to fear industrial trouble it is obvious that a general election, "short, sharp, and decisive," must be declared before the end of the present month. We still hope it may be avoided; but if there is any risk that it may be needed it is obvious for many reasons that the sooner it comes the better. The whole extent of national authority that is behind the bill would have to be proved before it could be practically enforced, if there were any danger whatever of serious obstruction. There is again no escape from the conclusion that we need still more men, and at once. We need them if this year's campaign is to secure or ensure the success of the Allies on any front, and if we are then to obtain at the last the thorough triumph which will ensure a real settlement and long tranquillity. That is why, for every sane citizen, the spirit of victory is embodied in the Service Bill, and why we regard it, limited though it is, as among the very first of the Allies' interests. Our cause can be endangered by nothing but continued mismanagement, and for some months at least the chief cause of mismanagement has been delay.

MYSTERY OF THE KAISER.

Writing in the *Weekly Dispatch*, Mr. Wile, late Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, discusses the mystery of the Kaiser, and says:—William II. is quite peculiarly susceptible to colds of a catarrhal character. His physicians have often told me that when these assail him he is one of the most unmanageable of patients, and is harder to treat and "cure" than any ordinary mortal who comes under their charge. I cannot conceive that William's sudden passing from the stage—whether a carbuncle, cancer, or a catarrhal cold despatches him—would very materially affect Germany's continued prosecution of the war, unless, indeed, it were to put fresh spirit into the country. The Kaiser is reliably described to me by men who have recently come out of Germany as probably more popular with his people than at any time of his life. I feel convinced they would consider his death, if it were to occur now, as having been caused by the war, and that they would decide to fight the harder to "avenge" it.

FORD PEACE MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HAGUE, SATURDAY.

The American delegates of the Ford peace mission leave to-night for Rotterdam, in order to return to America by the steamer Rotterdam.

(LATER.)

Three Scandinavian delegates, one a Dane and the other two Swedes, who yesterday evening wanted to return home *via* Germany, were stopped by the German frontier guard, and, without being given any reasons, were refused permission to journey through Germany. They, therefore, had to return to The Hague.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, FRIDAY.

Cardinal Mercier is the object of universal demonstrations of sympathy, as all parties see in him the personification of Belgium, and desire by honouring him to honour his country. To the Belgian College, where Cardinal Mercier is staying, there has been a pilgrimage of all the notabilities of Rome, together with obscure citizens, who desire, if only by giving their name, to pledge themselves to contribute by all the means in their power to the restoration of Belgium. His Eminence, although touched by these demonstrations, has refused to make any statement to the Press, saying that, while he is not under any official obligation to the German authorities not to speak, he considers himself morally bound to keep silence. When the Cardinal announced this decision those present exclaimed "the facts speak eloquently enough."

NEW BARRISTERS.

At the meeting of the Benchers of King's Inns to be held on Tuesday, memorials to be called to the Irish Bar will be considered from the following gentlemen:—

Basil McGuckin, third son of Robert McGuckin, late of Millbrook, Magherafelt, in the County of Londonderry, deceased; certificate signed by Mr. Anthony B. Babington. To be proposed by Mr. Denis S. Henry, K.C. At the Honor Examination held on the 19th and 20th days of October, 1915, Mr. McGuckin was awarded the Society's Exhibition of £21 per annum for three years, and was excused attendance at three terms of lectures and two terms of commons, otherwise necessary for his call to the Bar, and takes rank accordingly.

Cathbar Davitt, B.A., National University of Ireland, second son of Michael Davitt, late of Dalkey, in the County of Dublin, deceased. Certificate signed by Mr. Arthur E. Clery. To be proposed by the Right Hon. Thomas F. Molony, Lord Justice of Appeal. At the Honor Examination held on the 19th and 20th days of October, 1915, Mr. Davitt was awarded the Society's Prize of £21, and was excused attendance at three terms of lectures and two terms of commons, otherwise necessary for his call to the Bar, and takes rank accordingly.

William Weatherup, B.A., LL.B., Queen's University, Belfast, youngest son of William J. Weatherup, of The "Dairy," Ballyclare, in the County of Antrim. Certificate signed by Mr. James W. Bird. To be proposed by Mr. Henry Hanna, K.C. At the Honor Examination held on the 19th and 20th days of October, 1915, Mr. Weatherup was awarded a first class certificate of honor, and was excused attendance at three terms of lectures and two terms of commons, otherwise necessary for his call to the Bar, and takes rank accordingly.

Vunnava Lakshminarayana, undergraduate, Madras University, eldest son of Vunnava Subbarayudu, of Gunteer, District of Gunteer, Madras Presidency, India. Certificate signed by Mr. Arthur E. Clery. To be proposed by Mr. James O'Connor, K.C., Solicitor-General. At the Honor Examination held on the 19th and 20th days of October, 1915, Mr. Lakshminarayana was awarded a certificate of honor, and was excused attendance at two terms of lectures and two terms of commons, otherwise necessary for his call to the Bar, and takes rank accordingly.

Herbert Quin, elder son of Stewart Blacker Quin, of Innisfallen, Annadale, Belfast, in the County of Down. Certificate signed by Mr. John Martin Whitaker. To be proposed by Mr. James Chambers, K.C., M.P. At the Honor Examination held on the 19th and 20th days of October, 1915, Mr. Quin was awarded a certificate of honor, and was excused attendance at two terms of lectures and two terms of commons, otherwise necessary for his call to the Bar.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN ENGLAND.

In the earthquake shock in the Midlands on Friday night houses were shaken in Matlock and Wirtsworth, no damage being done.

LATEST NEWS.

ITALIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, SATURDAY.

To-day's official Italian *communiqué* says:—

Artillery activity during the day yesterday was weak along the Trentino frontier and in Carnia, fairly lively on the Isonzo, and assumed a character of particular violence on the heights north-west of Gorizia. There the fire of the enemy's batteries was effectively countered by ours, and firing continued until a late hour in the evening against the positions of Oslavia.

On the Carso our artillery directed an accurate fire on the enemy's entrenchments in the zone of Monte San Michele, destroying them along a front of about four hundred metres.

One of our air squadrons made an extended raid on the region east of the Isonzo, and bombarded the Aisowitza aerodrome and the military hutments at Chiapavano and Dornberg, and the railway stations of Lowaztica, Pravcina, and Lubiana.

The squadron, which was subjected to violent fire from numerous anti-aircraft guns, returned safely.

HOW TO STARVE GERMANY.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the *Weekly Dispatch* sends the following message:—"Is there famine in Germany?" asks one of the Amsterdam editors who made an extended tour of German cities. In answer to this question, he says: All over Germany there is famine among the poor, who inquire:—"What is the use of our victories? We have victories every day, but our condition grows worse." "The splendid German organisation," he states, "is facing the food trouble, and it will be impossible to starve Germany unless the blockade is maintained strictly and completely. The feeling among Germans is that Holland, in her own interest, must supply Germany with food."

NAVAL OFFICER'S FATE.

The body of a British naval officer named S. H. Bacon has been washed ashore at Varde, Jutland, says a *Weekly Dispatch* cable. In the pocket was a photograph of a woman. The body will be sent to England.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY.

The American submarine E 2 has been sunk as a result of an explosion in Brooklyn Navy Yard. Four persons were killed and a dozen injured, some of them probably fatally. The electric batteries, with which the submarine was recently equipped, were being re-charged at the time of the explosion. One theory holds that the disaster was the result of a hydrogen explosion.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

A Lloyd's message reports that the British steamer Coquet has been sunk.

GERMAN SEAMEN ESCAPE.

The Press Association received the following information from Scotland Yard on Saturday:—"Two Germans escaped from Oldcastle at 7.30 this morning. One is August Boykneyer, a sailor off a Norwegian barque. His description is—Eyes blue, straight nose, fair complexion, round face, stout build, height 5ft. 6ins., age 27, hair fair, slight fair moustache, slightly stooped shoulders, and with a few weeks' growth of fair stubby beard. Dressed in blue pilot coat, blue check trousers, dark cap. Speaks English fluently. Believed to have no knowledge of Ireland. Not likely to have any money. He has a watch showing the days and months of the year.

The second man is Karl Graurnam, *alias* John Haalm, a seaman. He has blue eyes, hook nose, ruddy complexion, stout face; height 5ft. 6ins., age 21; fair hair, clean-shaven, tattooed on breast. He speaks with a noticeably foreign accent, and is believed to be wearing blue sailor blouse, with bow on chest, brown cord trousers, white cap. He is not likely to have any money, or to have any knowledge of Ireland.

STEAMER AGROUND.

While attempting to enter the dock at Liverpool during a westerly gale on Saturday, the steamer Boyne, 4,431 tons, went aground near the entrance to Gladstone Dock, and lies in a very exposed position. The Boyne belongs to the Mercantile Steamship Company, London, and sails in the Liverpool-Boston service of the Cunard Line, by whom she is chartered.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

Lloyd's agent at Calais cables under Friday's date:—"The Dutch steamer Maashaven, from New Orleans for Rotterdam, with maize, which was before reported abandoned near the Galloper Light, the vessel having struck a mine, went ashore six miles east of Calais during Friday night. She is broken in two, and considered a total loss.

Lloyd's report that the chief officer and thirteen of the crew of the Dutch steamer Maashaven, before reported missing, were landed at Deal on Friday night. Seven of the crew, also the body of the captain, were reported aboard the Dutch steamer Princess Juliana.

GERMAN EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, SATURDAY.

The exchange on Germany here declined to-day from 69.50 to 69.15.

MRS. PANKHURST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY.

Mrs. Pankhurst was detained by the immigration authorities on landing from the St. Paul, because she had served a term of imprisonment in England. Eventually Mrs. Pankhurst was permitted to enter the country, pending the result of an appeal from the decision of the immigration authorities.

MELBOURNE STRIKE OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.

The award of Judge Higgins, President of the Arbitration Court, in the wheat lumpers' dispute, being in favour of the shipping agents, the lumpers will resume work on Monday.

CAPTURE OF A BODY OF REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY.

According to private reports the Yunnanese troops captured a body of rebels from the province of Kuei Chow, who were advancing on Chung King, where the garrison is commanded by their comrade in arms, the rebel leader Tsai Ao.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux was on Saturday returned without opposition for Plymouth.

HON. E. S. MONTAGU NOT TO BE OPPOSED.

Cambridgeshire Liberal Association on Saturday adopted the Hon. E. S. Montagu as candidate on his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. There will be no opposition by the Unionists.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following casualties in the Expeditionary Force are reported from General Headquarters under date 9th January, 1916:—

OFFICERS KILLED.

MacDERMOTT, Sec. Lt. E. W., 8th R.I. Rifles.
WARD, Lt. C. S., 10th Royal Warwickshire Regt.
WYATT, Capt. E. F. B., 3rd S. Lancashire Regt.

OFFICERS DIED OF WOUNDS.

ETHERINGTON, Sec. Lt. H. F., 2nd Dragoon G.
GREGORY, Sec. Lt. J. G., 6th London Regt., T.F.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

GRINDELL, Capt. G. W., 4th East York Regt., T.F.
KEMBLE, Lt. R. E., 6th Royal Berkshire Regt.
MATWELL, Lt. A., 20th Royal Fusiliers.
STORY, Lt. D., 10th Royal Warwickshire Regt.
STUART, Sec. Lt. C. A., 20th Royal Fusiliers.
WOOD, Sec. Lt. C. BW., 14th Rifle Brigade.

The following casualty in the Expeditionary Force is also reported:—

OFFICER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

MOORE, Lt. W. H. H., 10th King's Royal Rifle C.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the following casualties:—

MISSING—12th JANUARY.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant JAMES S. BOLAS, R.N.
Mr. DOUGLAS M. BRANSON, Midshipman, R.N.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—4th JANUARY.

Sub-Lieut. JOHN C. FORSTER, R.N.V.R., Hood Batt.
Sub-Lieut. FREDERICK A. COLE, R.N.V.R., Hood Batt.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

SUCCESSFUL FETE AT THE ROTUNDA.

DUBLIN'S INTEREST IN FAMOUS REGIMENT.

There was a large attendance in the Pillar Room of the Rotunda on Saturday afternoon when the *fête* in aid of the Comforts Fund of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was opened for the second and concluding day. The opening function took place at 2.45 p.m., when Mr. Herbert Dudgeon briefly introduced Lady Arnott, who had kindly consented to open the *fête*, as a lady who was well known all over Ireland for the great personal interest she had taken in the welfare of the soldiers who were fighting so gallantly at the front, as well as the prisoners of war in Germany. (Applause.)

Lady Arnott, who was received with applause, said—Ladies and gentlemen, I feel it is an honour to have been asked to come here to-day to open this Royal Dublin Fusiliers *fête*. It has been said that the record of the Dublin Fusiliers is the common glory of Irishmen of all creeds, parties, and stations in life, but we have as well a special interest in this great historic Irish Regiment, named as it is after this city, and having for its recruiting area the City and County of Dublin and the adjoining Counties of Wicklow, Carlow, and Kildare. This war has shown the civilian population that the territorial system is an ideal one for them, for it enables the people of a regimental area to combine together to work for the brave men, who have gone from their midst to the battalions of their own local regiment, to play their part on the great battlefields where the fate of our Empire, our race, and ourselves is being determined. Work began for the regiment directly war broke out, but with a growing number of battalions being sent out to the Expeditionary Forces, and with over 500 Dublin Fusiliers helpless captives in Germany and in sore need of food and clothing it became advisable to link up all activities, and to co-ordinate certain committees, and to departmentalise their work into collecting centres. A Central Advisory Committee was formed, composed of representatives from these committees, and a representative from each county in the regimental area, under the chairmanship of the Colonel in command of the regimental home depot, who is in direct communication with the officers commanding the battalions at the front. In this way accurate information is received as to the needs and requirements of the men, and regular supplies can be sent to them. Great bales are now being sent off every week of woven and knitted comforts from, and through, the Women's Branch, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 102 Grafton street, and consignments of tobacco and cigarettes, and cases of consumable comforts, such as candles, soap, safety matches, with razors and other articles from, and through, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers' Bureau, at 45 Kildare street. Perhaps we in ease and security at home can hardly realise what these comforts mean to men fighting in mud-sodden trenches in France and Flanders; and in the bitterly cold entrenchments of Salonika. As regards the prisoners of war, two committees are responsible for the sending of food and bread to the 514 Dublin Fusiliers interned in Germany, and are entrusted to see that each man is sent his own individual parcel. We know that Dublin Fusiliers could only have been taken prisoners through wounds or misadventures in moments of desperate fighting, and the utmost that we can do for them in their present terrible position is to send them supplies of food and clothing. All this means an enormous expenditure—the administration expenses are practically nil—all workers are voluntary helpers, and Irish firms are giving generous terms on all purchases; but funds still remain a constant need and anxiety. This attractive *Fête* in aid of the Women's Branch for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the Prisoners of War has entailed a great deal of work for Mrs. Donelan, Mrs. Albany Fetherstonhaugh, and Lady Moore, and the hon. organisers; but it has, I know, been a labour of love to them, and they confidently count on the warm support of the Dublin citizens for the sake of those heroic men who are facing hardships, pain, and death in defence of their country, and in defence of all that is dear to us. I have much pleasure in declaring the *Fête* open, and wish it heartily every success. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mrs. Albany Fetherstonhaugh, seconded by Lady Moore (Glasnevin), a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Lady Arnott for opening the *Fête*, and for the interest which she has taken in the various Committees for the supply of comforts to the men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Before leaving the platform Lady Arnott was presented with a programme of the *Fête*, the cover of which was beautifully hand-painted by Miss Bunny Stritch and Master Albany Fetherstonhaugh.

During the afternoon and evening there were a series of half-hour concerts, tableaux, sketches, and other amusements, all of which were well patronised. In the afternoon the orchestra at the amusements was under the leadership of Miss Nora Bridge, R.I.A.M., and in the evening session the orchestra was under the direction of Mr. G. L. Pollock, Mr. J. J. Poland, acting as leader.

Judging by the returns available the *Fête* was financially successful, but still more funds are urgently required to provide the requisite "comforts" for the fighting battalions of Dublin's famous regiment, as well as food for the 500 Dublin Fusiliers who are prisoners of war in Germany.

HELP FOR THE BELGIANS.

The National Committee for Relief in Belgium, who have undertaken the task of keeping from starvation over 3,000,000 Belgians in Belgium, whom the Germans refuse to feed, has collected to date over £1,300,000 within the British Empire, of which £1,200,000 has been spent in food. Among the latest donations are another £15,000 from New Zealand, through the High Commissioner; a further £5,000 from the Lord Mayor's City of London Committee for Relief in Belgium; £1,280 from British Columbia, and £1,000 from Northern Tasmania and Launceston.

FOLKESTONE CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Ruth Roberts, of Folkestone, celebrates the completion of her 103rd year to-day. She is one of a family of twenty-two, and her father fought with two of her sons at Waterloo. The old lady is in good health, her intellect is remarkably clear, and a slight deafness appears to be her only infirmity.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SHIRE HORSE.

The famous Hackney horse, Rosador, who won the London championship three times, has died at Kirkburn Manor, Driffield, aged 24 years. Rosador was the sire of over 300 winners at the London Hackney Show, including eleven champions and eight reserve champions.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY 14, 1916.
REGULAR FORCES.
COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lieutenant F. E. Stobart, 18th Hussars, and seconded.

GENERAL STAFF.

General Staff Officers, Second Grade—Majors T. A. Pollok-Morris, Highland Light Infantry, from third grade; H. E. Segrave, D.S.O., Highland Light Infantry.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Major J. J. H. Nation, Royal Engineers, and temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Major R. C. Jellicoe, Army Service Corps, and temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) G. E. Wynne to retain his temporary rank whilst so employed.

Brigade Majors—Major G. C. B. Ward, South Wales Borderers; Captain T. Lucey, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to remain seconded; Captain F. C. P. Williams-Freeman, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers; Captain A. C. Adair, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to remain seconded.

Staff Captain—Temporary Captain J. S. Harrison, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force.

Camp Commandant—Major G. G. Godson, D.S.O., 17th Reserve Canadian Infantry Battalion.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, graded for pay as a Staff Captain—Captain R. D. Marshall, Norfolk Regiment, and seconded.

Commandant on the Lines of Communication, graded for pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office—Brevet Colonel F. B. R. Toms, retired pay.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Director—Colonel (now Major-General) G. M. W. MacDonogh, C.B., from a Brigadier-General, General Staff.

Deputy Assistant Directors, graded for pay as Staff Captain—Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain—T. Lethaby, Reserve of Officers, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain—R. J. Findlay, Reserve of Officers.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Graded for pay as a General Staff Officer, Second Grade—Captain C. C. Lucas, Royal Artillery, from an A.D.C.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
ROYAL FLYING CORPS—MILITARY WING.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Equipment Officer—Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) P. H. Liathune, London Regiment, Territorial Force, from an Assistant Equipment Officer to temporary Captain.

Flying Officers—Lieutenant R. H. B. Ker, Canadian Local Forces. Second Lieutenant D. O'N. D. H. Segrave, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, seconded.

Wing Adjutant—Captain C. F. Gordon, Prince of Wales' North Staffordshire Regiment, and seconded.

Assistant Equipment Officer—Second Lieutenant F. M. I. Watts, Worcestershire Regiment, and seconded.

INSPECTION STAFF—TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

Assistant to the Chief Inspector—Second Lieutenant C. W. Proude, Royal Artillery, and seconded.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.
TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

Commander of Company of Gentlemen Cadets (General Staff Officer)—Major S. G. de C. Wheeler, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from an Officer of Company of Gentlemen Cadets.

CAVALRY.

3rd Hussars—Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) J. K. Harvie from Special Reserve to Second Lieutenant, and to retain his temporary rank whilst serving with reserve regiments of cavalry.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.
ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Supernumerary Captains restored to establishment—T. H. Carlise, E. G. L. Cullum, F. L. M. Crosman, A. Hay. Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) R. G. Kerrison to temporary Captain.

Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Captains—N. Massorp, M. H. Abell, T. H. Davison, R. G. Staveley-Dale, L. Mason, D. R. C. Hartley, G. W. Godley.

Lieutenants to temporary Captains—W. H. Robinson, A. G. Neville, V. Walrond, W. A. Turner, G. D. Tidmarsh, H. G. Straker, D. Thomson, P. S. Fraser Tytler, F. Barry, W. G. Harnett, H. M. Bryans, T. G. Du Bisson, R. McLeod, R. F. Foljambe, N. W. Wells-Cole, C. I. McKay, F. H. Mann, W. Swinton, G. H. Johnstone, T. R. Anderson, R. Staveley, D.S.O., E. Nottidge, K. F. W. Dunn, T. Harrison, A. H. Macilwaine, K. E. Digby, H. W. Huggins, D.S.O., E. C. B. Dales, S. H. Doake, S. C. C. Hadden, G. N. C. Martin, F. L. McNaughton, L. E. Booth, G. M. Harbord, G. T. Dalton, C. A. Jardine, D.S.O., G. P. Simpson, W. H. F. Crowe, C. F. T. Lindsay, P. M. Maxwell, N. W. W. Freer, E. G. Earle, D.S.O., F. Sasseon, G. Messery, F. L. V. Mills, H. E. Barkworth.

To temporary Lieutenants while holding appointment of Adjutant—Second Lieutenants C. Francis, J. T. Kehoe, J. C. Jack, Special Reserve; temporary Second Lieutenants R. S. Hellaby, E. Mount. Second Lieutenant D. E. Noel, from London Regiment (T.F.) to Second Lieutenant.

Adjutants—Temporary Lieutenant A. G. Cairns, Second Lieutenant J. C. Jack, Special Reserve; temporary Lieutenant J. M. Hillyard, Lieutenant E. J. Medley, temporary Second Lieutenant G. L. Smith, temporary Second Lieutenant R. S. Hellaby.

Second Lieutenants—H. K. Barnes, E. Hiscock, H. A. Ollett, L. B. Thomas, A. Graham, R. Clarke.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—W. M. Drake, G. W. Milne, C. V. Caming. Temporary Lieutenant R. A. Beck, temporary Lieutenant G. Bradstock.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant C. O. Hezlet, Special Reserve, to temporary Captain.

Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Captains—J. O. Studd, H. Whittington, R. M. Worsley, F. J. Bayley.

Adjutants—Second Lieutenant M. C. W. Cobby, Special Reserve, to temporary Lieutenant; temporary Second Lieutenant D. Chamberlain.

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY 14, 1916.
REGULAR FORCES.
CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major F. M. Close to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

Temporary Captains to temporary Majors—R. C. D'A. Maxwell, G. B. B. Barton.

Captains to temporary Majors—F. Preedy, J. N. Cash, R. M. F. Momber, W. E. Buckingham.

Lieutenants to temporary Captains—K. MacL. Carnduff, R. S. Rait Kerr.

Lieutenants, Special Reserve, to temporary Captains—J. Y. Stevenson, D. H. Green.

Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Captains—E. E. F. Homer, J. C. Lapage, E. M. Tabor, S. N. Barron, L. W. Massie, R. W. Brims, E. B. Hugh-Jones, A. H. Davenport.

Temporary Second Lieutenant F. H. M'Donnell to temporary Captain.

Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Captains—R. H. Davies, F. J. Perry, E. C. Daniels, H. H. Yuill, E. L. F. Arnold, R. B. Williams.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Captains—O. M. Brown, A. Thorburn.

Second Lieutenants, Special Reserve, to temporary Lieutenants—R. F. Parkinson, M. S. Mayne.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—C. G. Wells, F. H. Johnson, V. C. H. Job, J. L. Adams, W. M. Macdonald, J. F. A. Readman, J. R. Bousfield, A. R. Alderson, D. E. Laing, A. R. Evans, J. M'L. Thornton, F. W. Richards, W. H. Wood, P. B. Smith, F. T. Lee, Norman, D. O. Russell, D. S. Laurie, A. H. S. Waters, B. Rees, A. F. Griffin, W. J. V. Williams, G. S. Marston, R. F. Wileman, H. E. Booth, W. G. P. Cobbett, G. W. F. Ridout-Evans, R. Yates, F. W. R. A. White to temporary Lieutenant.

To temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation)—W. E. Pike, W. J. Reinbold, R. H. Chapman, F. O. Hutchinson, R. W. Gelme, H. H. Goldney, R. K. Uthoff, S. Hague, R. Macdonald, I. E. Harvey, V. G. Helgate, E. C. Andrews.

To Adjutants—Temporary Lieutenant M. Luby, temporary Lieutenant A. R. C. Jeaks, Lieutenant H. G. Eady.

INFANTRY.

Worcestershire Regiment—Temporary Lieutenant J. Mould, from a Reserve Battalion, to temporary Lieutenant.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Major F. H. S. Rendall to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding a battalion the York and Lancaster Regiment, Territorial Force; Lieutenant T. G. L. Elliott seconded for duty with Army Signal Service.

Black Watch—Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—J. D. S. Menzies, I. D. Brown; Second Lieutenant C. J. M'Conaghey to Lieutenant.

Wiltshire Regiment—Quartermaster-Sergeant E. O'Hanlon to Quartermaster, with honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Seaforth Highlanders—Supernumerary Captains restored to establishment—H. H. Kennedy, R. C. F. Schomberg. Lieutenants to Captains—K. A. N. Anderson, N. L. MacWatt, J. Muirhead, A. G. Cowie.

Gordon Highlanders—Temporary Captain G. Flemming, from General List, to Captain.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Training Centre—Instructors, and be seconded—Captain D. Cameron, Queen's Own Cameron Highlander; Captain D. J. Johnson, Royal West Kent Regiment; Captain H. E. Iremonger, Royal West Surrey Regiment. To be Assistant Instructor, and seconded—Captain D. K. MacK. Herapath, 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards; Captain C. Tee, Royal Irish Rifles; Captain J. R. G. Magrath, Lincolnshire Regiment.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Majors to temporary Lieutenant-Colonels—H. C. Allin, R. W. Courtney. To Adjutants—Temporary Lieutenant C. L. Parker, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) D. K. Patterson.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Dudgeon relinquishes his commission; temporary Lieutenant N. K. Wilson, M.B., to temporary Captain. Lieutenants of Canadian Army Medical Corps to temporary Lieutenants—H. E. Brown, M.B.; F. L. Hill, M.D.; W. A. R. Michell, M.B.; J. H. Egbert; T. G. H. Drake, M.B.; M. A. Kenny, M.D. To temporary Lieutenants—E. P. Evans, M.D.; J. C. A. Ridgway, M.D.; H. G. Baynes, M.B.; H. C. Watson, M.D.; F. G. Thomson, M.D.; H. Stewart, M.B., M.D.; J. P. O'Connor, M.B.; J. D. Robertson, M.B.; H. Collings, S. L. Haslett, M.B.; H. S. Sims, M.B.; R. M. Moore, MB.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

Army Veterinary Corps—To temporary Lieutenants—J. G. Taylor, W. C. H. Steele, S. J. Motton, F.R.C.V.S.; W. Hill, J. B. Mackie.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Officers, 3rd Class, to temporary Ordnance Officers, 2nd Class, with temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst Assistant Directors of Ordnance Services—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Henderson, Major F. S. Exham, Major W. S. Mackenzie, Major A. Dymock.

Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance and honorary Lieutenants to temporary Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance, with temporary honorary rank of Captain—H. D. Polglase, E. H. Haslam.

MEMORANDA.

Temporary Captain F. Bullen to temporary Major.

Temporary Lieutenant E. C. Graham to temporary Captain.

Captain H. C. Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Army, to temporary Major whilst serving with the King's African Rifles.

Granted temporary rank whilst serving with the Somaliland Camel Corps—As Major—Captain G. R. Reading, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers. As Lieutenant—Temporary Second Lieutenant D. St. P. Bunbury.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
RESERVE UNITS.
CAVALRY.

North Irish Horse—A. B. Crabbe, Captain, retired pay, to Major.

INFANTRY.

Seconded for service with Machine Gun Corps—Connaught Rangers—Second Lieutenant G. Haworth.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Captain G. V. FitzGerald, Lieutenant A. M. Goudie. Second Lieutenants—J. S. Phillips, F. W. M. Smith, S. L. Smith, G. A. Simpson, S. M. Watson, E. S. F. Harvey, S. J. B. Morrison, J. F. A. Callaghan.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieutenant L. d'H. de Villiers.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Second Lieutenant P. Wilson.

Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieutenant L. B. Castello.

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY 14, 1916.
REGULAR FORCES.
INFANTRY.
SERVICE BATTALIONS.

Royal Lancaster Regiment—Temporary Lieutenant D. N. W. Whitaker, from Hampshire Regiment, to temporary Lieutenant.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Temporary Lieutenants, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Lieutenants—W. J. Watts, H. H. White, S. F. Dixon. Temporary Lieutenant P. O'Brien, from Buffs, to temporary Lieutenant.

Somerset Light Infantry—Temporary Captain A. W. Davis, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Captain.

West Yorkshire Regiment—Temporary Major F. W. J. MacDonnell, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Major. Temporary Captains to temporary Captains—A. M. Philips, from Yorkshire Light Infantry; A. F. Davies, from a Reserve Battalion; temporary Lieutenant G. S. Noon to temporary Captain. Temporary Lieutenants, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Lieutenants—H. V. Humphry, F. S. E. B. Kennedy. Temporary Second Lieutenant E. W. Oakey to temporary Lieutenant.

East Yorkshire Regiment—Temporary Captain L. M. Johns, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Captain; temporary Lieutenant G. R. Scott, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Lieutenant.

Royal Irish Regiment—Temporary Lieutenant E. C. Marsh to temporary Captain. Second Lieutenant M. P. Pratt (Indian Army) relinquishes temporary rank of Lieutenant on ceasing to be employed with a Battalion. Temporary Second Lieutenant T. E. D. Byrne to temporary Lieutenant.

Yorkshire Regiment—Temporary Captain F. G. Tyrrell, from Yorkshire Light Infantry, to temporary Captain. Temporary Lieutenant F. P. Crowther, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Lieutenant.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Temporary Lieutenant S. H. Hempson to temporary Captain. Temporary Lieutenants, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Lieutenants—E. C. Longworth, P. S. B. Schooling. Temporary Second Lieutenant G. W. Hodgkinson to temporary Lieutenant.

Cheshire Regiment—Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—J. T. N. Wilson, C. B. Kidd.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Temporary Lieutenant C. Holmes, from Welsh Regiment, to temporary Lieutenant.

Gloucestershire Regiment—Temporary Captains, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Captains—E. C. Lawrence, W. C. L. de L. Holmes.

Worcestershire Regiment—Temporary Captains, from Reserve Battalion, to temporary Captains—F. S. Reynolds, A. N. C. Kittermaster. A. J. Collins to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

West Riding Regiment—Temporary Captains, from a Reserve Battalion, to temporary Captains—J. J. Horsfall, H. C. Snydam. Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—C. C. Gilbert, from Reserve Battalion; G. P. Davis, from Durham Light Infantry.

Royal Sussex Regiment—Temporary Captain G. B. Pratt relinquishes his commission.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Temporary Captain G. G. Wilson to temporary Major. Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Captains—G. M. Smyth, H. F. C. Horsfall. Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—H. E. Bourne, from Reserve Battalion; H. Toulmin; B. J. Philips, from Reserve Battalion; R. B. Rathbone, L. C. Rice (now temporary Captain).

Yorkshire Light Infantry—Temporary Lieutenant H. M. Laskie to temporary Captain; temporary Second Lieutenant V. F. Gordon to temporary Lieutenant.

Middlesex Regiment—Lieutenant R. H. Brodie to Adjutant.

Durham Light Infantry—Temporary Captain J. D. Grubb to temporary Major. Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Captains—G. M'Nicholl, E. Rasche, W. D. Hiller. Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—J. M. Carroll, C. E. Hopkinson, P. Spencer, G. Richwood, A. Pamphrey, J. H. Barker.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Temporary Major Sir F. P. Fletcher Vane, Bart., relinquishes his commission.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Temporary Captain A. C. Thompson to temporary Major. Temporary Lieutenants to temporary Captains—J. J. Finny, W. H. Monson. Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Lieutenants—N. G. Ball, R. B. Sheridan.

SECOND RESERVE.

Northumberland Fusiliers—C. F. O. Wickham to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

Royal Fusiliers—To temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation)—E. N. Carr, O. W. Thornhill, H. E. Grant, A. S. S. Herbert.

Lincolnshire Regiment—Temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation)—H. F. Reed, G. M. F. Wreford.

Somerset Light Infantry—G. C. Ross to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

West Yorkshire Regiment—Temporary Lieutenant W. H. Nicolay to temporary Captain; F. H. Winser to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

East Yorkshire Regiment—Temporary Second Lieutenant R. F. Banbury relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health.

Gloucestershire Regiment—H. C. Darracott to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

East Lancashire Regiment—P. W. May to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

East Surrey Regiment—A. H. Mallett to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

Hampshire Regiment—H. P. Peacce to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

Royal West Kent Regiment—To temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation)—D. J. Hutchings, J. H. O'Malley.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—F. F. Michell to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

Wiltshire Regiment—Temporary Captain G. A. Sabine to temporary Major.

LOCAL RESERVE.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Temporary Captain L. Permain, from Yorkshire Regiment, to temporary Major. To temporary Second Lieutenants—A. H. W. Mole, F. A. Venus, H. E. Woods.

Royal Fusiliers—Temporary Lieutenant J. Aylmer, from Service Battalion, to be temporary Lieutenant. Temporary Second Lieutenants, from a Service Battalion, to temporary Second Lieutenants—C. K. A. Cockerell, C. L. Davey, E. R. Hempson, C. H. Wright-Ingle.

Suffolk Regiment—To temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation)—J. E. B. Thornely (late Flight Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps), D. G. Williams.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Temporary Captain H. M. Dobson, from Service Battalion, to temporary Captain.

Cheshire Regiment—Temporary Captains, from a Service Battalion, to temporary Captains—W. A. Ellis, E. A. Goodwin.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—P. J. E. Roberts to temporary Second Lieutenant.

Middlesex Regiment—Temporary Captain J. G. Jackson, from Service Battalion, to temporary Captain. S. G. Dunbar to temporary Second Lieutenant.

York and Lancaster Regiment—Temporary Captain S. T. Brass relinquishes his commission.

Highland Light Infantry—Temporary Lieutenant F. D. Morton to temporary Captain.

GARRISON BATTALIONS.

West Yorkshire Regiment—Temporary Major E. C. St. J. B. Neale to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Temporary Captain T. Evans to temporary Major. Temporary Lieutenant G. Harrison to temporary Captain. Temporary Second Lieutenant H. W. Jessop to temporary Lieutenant.

SECOND RESERVE.

Ex-Cadets, Toronto University, Canadian Officers Training Corps, to temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation):—

Royal West Surrey Regiment—A. M'N. Austin, D. Maclean.
Buffs—J. M'L. Beatty.
Northumberland Fusiliers—F. S. Milligan.
Royal Warwickshire Regiment—K. V. Stratton, R. G. Thompson.
Royal Fusiliers—C. L. Barlow, A. D. Hume, W. F. Barfoot.
Lincolnshire Regiment—H. R. Clewes.
Devonshire Regiment—H. A. Porteous.
Suffolk Regiment—G. F. Bryant.
West Yorkshire Regiment—J. R. Maguire.
Leicestershire Regiment—J. A. Kingsmill.
Yorkshire Regiment—W. W. Watson.
East Surrey Regiment—H. C. Buchanan.
Border Regiment—A. W. Willard.
Hampshire Regiment—R. N. Smith.
Yorkshire Light Infantry—S. D. Gardiner.
Middlesex Regiment—R. B. McGuire.

Cadets and ex-Cadets, Officers' Training Corps, to temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation):—

Royal West Surrey Regiment—A. F. G. Christie.
Royal Warwickshire Regiment—T. W. Hutton.
Suffolk Regiment—A. C. Mason.
Leicestershire Regiment—J. Alexander, E. Rimington.
Royal Scots Fusiliers—H. E. Stewart.
Dorsetshire Regiment—F. G. Loam.
Yorkshire Light Infantry—E. P. Short.
Rifle Brigade—H. W. Thomas.

LOCAL RESERVE.

Essex Regiment—W. Davidson (Cadet, Officers' Training Corps) to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

MEMORANDUM.

Temporary Second Lieutenant J. H. Roxburgh to temporary Captain.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 14, 1916.
REGULAR FORCES.
SERVICE BATTALIONS.

Temporary Second Lieutenants transferred from Reserve Battalions:—

Royal West Surrey Regiment—R. K. Barton.
The Buffs—W. McD. Noble, E. F. Clark, H. D. Cumberbatch, M. de J. Cresswick, T. S. Overy.
Royal Lancaster Regiment—A. Broomer.
Northumberland Fusiliers—N. A. Swinney, A. B. Jackson.
Royal Fusiliers—H. W. Holmes, from the Cheshire Regiment. H. G. Atkin-Berry.
Norfolk Regiment—Basil O. F. de C. Fisher, H. F. Rushmer, R. W. Chapman, W. P. Crosby, W. A. R. Bartleman.
Lincolnshire Regiment—O. H. Mansfield, B. J. L. Beard, R. P. Ackroyd, H. E. Broadbent.
Devonshire Regiment—H. C. Ephraums.
Suffolk Regiment—A. T. Hope, L. H. Gibson, G. D. Brooke, D. W. A. Nicholls, L. A. G. Bowen, R. A. Driver, H. J. Hodges.
West Yorkshire Regiment—F. de B. Collenette, from a Service Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment; H. C. Vickery.
Cheshire Regiment—R. W. Haybittle, G. H. Gowland.
South Wales Borderers—E. S. J. Evans, D. L. Evans.
Scottish Rifles—R. A. Peacock.
Gloucestershire Regiment—V. G. Nethercott, H. W. Brewis, H. W. Corke, G. R. S. Layng, L. N. Thornton, J. Skinner, J. W. Talbot, L. S. H. Griffin, F. J. H. Hedges.
East Lancashire Regiment—S. D. Hollick, W. E. A. Milward, T. A. Duggan.
East Surrey Regiment—K. Anns.
Royal Sussex Regiment—A. F. Best, W. S. Till, H. B. Gordon, C. E. Goad.
South Staffordshire Regiment—S. W. Brettell.
Welsh Regiment—J. E. L. Warren, I. G. Rees, B. S. B. Thomas, D. C. Green.
Black Watch—J. G. Ferguson, W. P. Dunbar.
Essex Regiment—R. N. Treacwell, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's; L. J. Banks, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's.
Sherwood Foresters—S. Whitehead, N. W. Coates, O. D. Foster, R. A. Page, P. C. Rogers, G. E. McC. Kemball.
Royal Berkshire Regiment—D. J. Footman, C. H. Kingerlee, T. de D. Michael, R. H. Norman, S. E. Davenport, G. Baker, H. E. G. Sarchet, G. M. Cox, H. F. W. Bailey, C. G. M. Morris, C. E. Beale, H. P. Dymore-Brown, H. C. Charcoal, A. L. Oliver, S. J. Pillyard, H. M. Brown, W. F. G. Joseph, E. J. Pocock.
Royal West Kent Regiment—C. I. Barker, from The Buffs; A. R. Bevan, from The Buffs; J. A. Smith, from The Buffs.
Yorkshire Light Infantry—S. G. Mills, A. R. Barrett, H. D. Liversedge, H. D. Davidson.
Middlesex Regiment—F. W. Williams, E. J. S. Vaughan, C. B. Saunders, R. M. Rickford.
King's Royal Rifle Corps—F. H. Lascelles.
York and Lancaster Regiment—J. Clark.
Durham Light Infantry—C. E. A. Pullan.
Highland Light Infantry—L. McI. Wilson, W. White.
Seaforth Highlanders—E. F. Jackson, R. V. G. MacKenzie, R. D. S. Shaw, K. B. Wilson, A. R. S. Grant.
Rifle Brigade—E. T. Cherry, R. P. Meade, R. U. Rutherford.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 14, 1916.
REGULAR FORCES.

To temporary Quartermasters, with honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

W. Green.

INFANTRY.

W. H. H. Higman, F. Lidstone, J. J. Morris, H. Williams, E. H. Marsh.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenants (on probation):—

Royal Field Artillery—G. F. Gibson, A. G. Christmas, C. R. a'Beckett Terrell, A. S. Wallace, H. E. Willmot, C. F. Lewis, D. Strachan, E. P. Vernall, G. V. C. Selwyn.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The Antrim—J. E. Warnock.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.
CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Second Lieutenant E. B. Humphreys, from the Essex Regiment, to Second Lieutenant (on probation).

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY, FRIDAY.

Retired Commander W. H. Coombs to President, additional, to date January 13.

Temporary Acting Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Bickley to President, additional, to date Jan. 13.

Lieutenants—A. S. Murray to Pomone, additional, for R.N. College, Dartmouth, G. S. Holden to Lark, in command, to date January 13.

Honorary Deputy Inspector-General E. Corcoran to Victory, additional, to date January 18.

Temporary Surgeons—J. B. Simpson, M.D., to President, additional, to date January 13; J. Allen, M.B., to President, additional, S. N. Wright, M.B., to Racer, for Osborne College, to date January 11; H. E. K. Fretz to President, additional, undated; C. P. G. Walseley, T. J. Thomas to Haslar Hospital, to date January 17.

CONFIRMATION.

Acting Gunner (T.) F. Goldsmith confirmed in rank of Gunner, with seniority of August 1, 1914.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

Flight Commander J. D. Maude to Empress, to date January 13.

M. F. Browne entered as Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., for temporary service, and appointed to President, additional, to date January 15.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

W. Clarke, J. S. Leece, B. Robert, P. Elliott, W. J. Lewis, R. D. Thomas, N. H. Edwards, N. Morrison, R. J. Horneiville Allen, T. E. Dobson, R. Zeal, and J. C. Jackson all entered as temporary Sub-Lieutenants, to date January 9.

The following have been granted temporary commissions as Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, to date as follows—A. M'K. Kirkcaldy, December 21; B. Byles, January 10; and R. Gibson, January 13.

A. H. Robertson, J. Franklin, both granted temporary commissions as Sub-Lieutenants, to date January 13 and January 25 respectively.

Temporary Sub-Lieutenant W. E. Rogers to Patia, to date January 13.

Wireless Operators—D. C. Buchanan, W. Tozer, both promoted to temporary Warrant Telegraphists, to date January 12.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

G. Cardno granted temporary commission as Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., to date December 21.

W. A. Cuthbertson, S. D. Black, H. N. Cranston, H. Harlock, and W. Featherston, all granted temporary commissions as Sub-Lieutenants, to date January 13, and appointed to Resourceful, to date January 23.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Mr. E. Grant Duff, reporting upon the present position of the British section of the Bureau de Secours aux Prisoners de Guerre at Berne, says that the number of British prisoners receiving bread is about 15,000. As each man gets two loaves per week the amount of bread baked is very large. The flour is imported from Marseilles. The bread is baked in Berne, and is packed in cardboard boxes, and addressed to each prisoner. A receipt postcard is enclosed in the parcel, and an advice postcard is sent separately to the prisoner. The bread parcels are put into a special van at Berne Station, which goes straight to Frankfort with no trans-shipment at the frontier, whence it is distributed to the different camps.

ALLEGED DRUNKENNESS OF MUNITION WORKERS.

In the course of the hearing of a case at Nottingham on Saturday afternoon allegations of wholesale drunkenness were made against certain munition workers by the manager of a local engineering depot. He stated that at the works where the defendant, who was charged with inebriety and assaulting a constable, was engaged, no fewer than twenty-six men had come in a drunken condition during a week. The chief constable observed that it was because of the men coming and going as they liked. The witness agreed that a lot of the men did that. The defendant, Arthur M'Coy (43), was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. The manager of the depot said that men of M'Coy's class were earning from £3 to £4 weekly.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

At Liverpool on Saturday Herbert Christian (31), was remanded on the charge of the wilful murder of his mother. It was stated that in consequence of a statement made by the prisoner the police visited his home and found Mrs. Christian at the point of death. She died shortly afterwards. The prisoner said he used a hammer, and in reply to the charge stated, "Thank God she's away from all this persecution. God have mercy upon us."

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. E. F. Danby, widow, aged 74, was burnt to death in a fire which broke out in her bedroom at Scarborough on Saturday.

DEATHS AT SEA.

The Dutch steamer Zeemeuw, a regular trader with butter and provisions between Rotterdam and Grimsby, arrived at Grimsby on Saturday afternoon in charge of the chief officer, having on board the body of Captain Ohlson, who had died on the voyage. He was about 60 years of age. Another death at sea was investigated by the Grimsby coroner on Saturday. James Bliss (45), chief engineer of the Grimsby trawler Isis, was found dead on the floor of the engine room on Wednesday, when the vessel was 150 miles from the Spurn. Nobody was present when he died. The doctor who made a *post mortem* examination was of opinion that the man died from shock, caused by a rupture of the liver in a fall. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the doctor's evidence, the coroner remarking that there was a certain amount of mystery attached to the death.

COURSING.

NORTH KILDARE MEETING—SATURDAY.

Judge—Mr. J. Wynne. Slipper—P. Norton. Hon. Secretary—Mr. E. S. Dowling.

HALVERSTOWN STAKES—For sixteen puppies. Winner, £14; second, £6; two dogs, £1 each.

III.
Hornet's Choice beat Sym.
Flying Boy beat Young McGrath (1).

IV.
Mr. T. Harte ns. bd. b. Hornet's Choice (Dendraspis—Hob Law) and Mr. P. Flynn's bk. d. Flying Boy (Heavy Brigade—Flying Girl) divided.

NAAS CUP—For fourteen all-ages. Winner, £13 and Cup; second, £5; two dogs, £2 each.

III.
Ra Ru beat Beckey's Brigade.
Flying Beauty III. beat Rockbellew.

IV.
Mr. P. Flynn's w. bk. b. Flying Beauty III. (Bradasl—Gaysfield) beat Mr. W. Prendergast's bk. b. Ra Ru (Bold Bedouin—Coolagh Belle).

NEWHALL STAKES—For twenty-four all ages. Winner, £14; second, £5; third, £2; three dogs, £1 each.

II. (Continued.)
Rodolfo beat Hush Alanna (1).

III.
Noiseless beat Hidden Foe.
Bouncing Boy IX. beat Best Brand III.
Rodolfo beat Glentrasna.

IV.
Noiseless beat Bouncing Boy IX.
Rodolfo, a bye.

V.
Mr. John Healy's bk. b. Noiseless (Duffer—Donard Lass) beat Mr. R. F. Tynan's f. d. Rodolfo (Earl's Court—Lawful Love).

The second day's coursing at Kildare was well up to the standard of the previous day, the trials being again of a most genuine stamp. Only twelve courses were required to finish the card, and though hares did not come to hand so readily as on Friday, the proceedings were concluded in ample time to allow visitors to catch the early trains home. As anticipated, Mr. P. Flynn, of Killucan, carried off most of the spoils, his Flying Boy dividing the Puppy Stakes with Mr. T. Harte's Hornet's Choice, and his Flying Beauty III. winning the Naas Cup. The latter greyhound again gave two stylish displays, never leaving the issue in doubt in either spin, and her only stiff encounter was when she met Gay Laura in the first round on Friday. In that course she had little in hand half-way through, but pulled it off through her superior stamina. Before coursing was resumed the Stewards decided that, as a mistake had occurred the previous day, when Roscate Dawn II. was given the flag against Bouncing Boy IX., to ask the judge to look at the two dogs and say which had won. The judge gave the course to the latter, who, in consequence, went to slips against Best Brand III. in the third round, but after winning this course was put out by Noiseless, who, in the decider, easily accounted for Rodolfo.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL WINDSOR MEETING—SATURDAY.

12.15.—A MAIDEN FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE of £100. Two miles. (Started at 12.16.)

Mrs. C. Tabor's b. c. QUEL BONHEUR by Turbine—Fragelite, 11-7 ... Mr. H. S. Harrison 1
Mr. H. Hartigan's MICHIGAN, 11-0 ... G. Duller 2
Mr. H. Trimmer's MARTINMAS, 11-0 ... Renison 3

Also ran—Wolfaline, 11-0 (Willmott); Finality, 11-0 (W. Smith); Slave Crag, 11-0 (Avila); Squire Bruce, 11-0 (Smallpiece); Theseus, 11-0 (W. Earl); Water Bed, 11-0 (C. Young); Royal Jetty, 11-0 (W. Butchers); King's Year, 11-0 (L. Jones); Picaflor, 11-0 (Footit); The O'Neill, 11-0 (Dainty); Square Dance, 11-0 (Parfrement); Meadowcroft, 11-0 (Newbrook); Scalby, 11-0 (J. W. Earl); Regal, 11-0 (Reardon); Toadstone, 11-0 (Hawkins); Golden Horde, 11-0 (R. Roberts); My Birthday, 11-0 (F. Brown); Sky Cove, 11-0 (Lawrence).

(Winner trained by Tabor.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. QUEL BONHEUR, 9 to 2 Michigan, 6 to 1 Theseus, 7 to 1 Squire Bruce, 8 to 1 Toadstone, 10 to 1 Square Dance, 100 to 8 Martinmas, 100 to 6 bar seven.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated the second and third. Theseus was fourth, Square Dance fifth, Wolfaline last. Squire Bruce did not complete the course.

12.45.—THE CLUB SELLING STEEPLECHASE of £50. Two miles and 100 yards. (Started at 12.45.)

Mr. D. Benjamin's ch. g. NEWRY by Abercorn—Cissy Gay, a, 12-1 ... Hawkins 1
Mr. E. Holland's COMFORT, a, 12-3 ... I. Anthony 2
Mr. W. Lea's FORTUNE BAY, a, 12-3 ... A. Newey 3

Also ran—Lynch Pin, a, 12-3 (Mr. J. R. Anthony); Gunbird, a, 12-3 (Mr. H. S. Harrison).

(Winner trained by Hyams.)

Betting—2 to 1 each agst. NEWRY and Comfort, 3 to 1 Lynch Pin, 6 to 1 Fortune Bay, 10 to 1 Gunbird.

Won by five lengths; three lengths separated the second and third. Gunbird fell.

The number of Les Ormes (S. Avila) was hoisted, and remained on the board several minutes before being withdrawn.

The winner was not sold.

1.15.—THE SATURDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of £50. Two miles. (Started at 1.15.)

Mr. J. Baylis's b. g. CAROL SINGER by Thrush—Komm Carlinchen, a, 11-5 ... Mr. H. S. Harrison 1
Mr. T. McAlpine's IF IT, a, 10-10 ... C. Hawkins 2
Mr. J. Hallick's WHIPPOORWILL, 4, 10-7 ... Dainty 3

Also ran—King's Cure, a, 11-7 (P. Lyall); Mogador, 6, 11-5 (Flannery); Mofat, 4, 10-11 (Dale); Verney, a, 12-7 (Owner); Idlewild, 5, 11-4 (Reardon); Kingswood, a, 11-4 (W. Fitton); Acceptor, 6, 10-13 (Lancaster); Polacre, 4, 10-9 (E. Driscoll).

(Winner trained by Rogers.)

Betting—9 to 4 agst. If It, 5 to 1 each CAROL SINGER and Whippoorwill, 6 to 1 Mofat, 8 to 1 Mogador, 10 to 1 Idlewild, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by two lengths; eight lengths separated the second and third. Mogador was fourth, Mofat fifth, and King's Cure last. Lady Katrine (Smallpiece) was withdrawn.

The winner was bought in for 55 gns.

1.45.—THE CASTLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of £100. Two miles and 100 yards. (Started at 1.46.)

Mr. H. Wernher's ch. g. BRUCE by Lochryan—Poor Fun, a, 10-2 ... Dainty 1
Mr. H. Hartigan's MERIDIAN, a, 12-0 ... Owner 2
Mrs. H. Hollins's HANNIBAL, a, 10-10 ... Mr. P. A. Brown 3

Also ran—Sensitive Symons, 6, 12-4 (I. Anthony); Royal Canal, a, 10-7 (Avila); Cottage Maiden, 6, 12-3 (T. Hulme); Bybecarroona, a, 12-2 (Mr. H. S. Harrison); Vermoon, 6, 11-12 (Reardon); Noah, a, 11-11 (Parfrement); Tweedledum, a, 11-10 (Walkington); Dordogne, a, 10-0 (J. W. East); Limerock, 6, 11-11 (W. J. Smith).

(Winner trained by Hallick.)

Betting—6 to 4 agst. Hannibal, 7 to 1 each Sensitive Symons, Meridian and Royal Canal, 8 to 1 each Limerock, Noah and BRUCE, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by three-quarters of a length; five lengths separated the second and third. Royal Canal was fourth, Limerock fifth, and Sensitive Symons [illegible]

2.15.—THE ENGLEFIELD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of £50. Two miles. (Started at 2.16.)

Mr. F. Wilmot's ch. g. RESPONSIBLE, by Jason—Betrothal, a, 10-3 ... Dale 1
Mr. F. Watts' GRAYLING IV., a, 10-7 ... W. Earl 2
Mr. H. Bottomley's BUNCH O' KEYS, a, 10-13 ... J. Dillon 3

Also ran—Londerry, a, 12-1 (I. Anthony); Roy Hamilton, 5, 11-0 (W. Fitton); Angus, 5, 11-10 (W. Hivey); Screamer, a, 11-6 (Owner); Catiline, a, 11-4 (Mr. H. S. Harrison); Bath, a, 10-13 (J. Killahar); Son of Melton, 5, 10-13 (L. Butchers); Spearman, a, 10-10 (C. Hawkins); Jeanne, 4, 10-2 (Dainty); Ricochet, a, 10-3 (Driscoll).

(Winner trained by Fitton.)

Betting—7 to 4 agst. Roy Hamilton, 9 to 2 Screamer, 5 to 1 Son of Melton, 6 to 1 Bunch of Keys, 10 to 1 each RESPONSIBLE and Ricochet, 100 to 8 bar six.

Won by three lengths; eight lengths separated second and third.

2.45.—THE BURNHAM STEEPLECHASE of £50. Weight for age. Three miles. (Started at 2.45.)

Lord Suffolk's ch. g. GENERAL FOX, by Shamrock or Telesinus—Pt. Vixen, a, 11-8 ... Avlin 1
Capt. de Trafford's DRINAUGH, a, 11-8 ... Piggott 2
Lady Nelson's ALLY SLOPER, a, 11-8 ... Mr. J. R. Anthony 3

Also ran—Irish Mail, 11-13 (W. J. Smith).

(Winner trained by Hartigan.)

Betting—7 to 2 on Irish Mail, 8 to 1 each agst. GENERAL FOX and Drinaugh, 10 to 1 Ally Sloper.

Won by five lengths; twelve lengths separated second and third. Irish Mail fell, but was remounted.

ENGLISH RACING FIXTURE FOR THIS WEEK.

January 21 and 22—Gatwick.

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

After S. Avila had weighed out for Les Ormes for the Club Selling Steeplechase on Saturday the horse was found to be amiss, and his number was withdrawn by permission of the Stewards. An almost similar case was that of Lady Katrine, for whom Smallpiece weighed out in the Saturday Selling Hurdle, the mare's number not being withdrawn until nearly starting time.

Mint Master won the Island Hurdle Race at Windsor on Friday in the name and colours of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, who subsequently bought the horse in.

D. M'Kenna, who fell with Bolivar in the Maiden Hurdle Race on Friday is regarded as being in a somewhat serious condition.

HUNTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

Date—January	Meet.	Hour.
Wednesday, 19	Mile Stone	1.30
Saturday, 22	Black Bull	1.30
THE KILDARE.		
Tuesday, 18	Brannoxtown	11.0
Thursday, 20	Dollardstown Gate	11.30
Saturday, 22	Enfield	11.0
THE MEATH.		
Tuesday, 18	Headfort	11.0
Friday, 21	Cross Keys, Drumree	11.0

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

WELSH AND GLAMORGAN HORSE v. 10th BATT. ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Played at the Phoenix Park yesterday, and resulted in a win for the Welsh and Glamorgan Horse by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to nil.

ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

LEINSTER SENIOR LEAGUE.			
St. James' Gate	[illegible]	Bohemians	1
IRISH INTERMEDIATE CUP.			
Shamrock Rovers	[illegible]	Strandville	[illegible]
Frankfort	[illegible]	Chapelizod	[illegible]
IRISH JUNIOR CUP.			
Richmond Asylum	[illegible]	Frankfort B	[illegible]
C.Y.M.S.	[illegible]	Grangegorman	[illegible]
Olympia	[illegible]	Granmore	[illegible]
G.S. and W.R.	[illegible]	Meathville	[illegible]

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EXTRA

...RE COFFEE ... FRESH ROASTED (HOURLY). .../6, 1/10, 2/-, 2/6.

...BT. ROBERTS, ...A AND COFFEE MERCHANTS, ...FOLK STREET, DUBLIN.

SEWELL'S ... AUCTION ...

...VELLERS CONTINUED.

...S AND SITUATIONS WANTED

LEGAL.

MALE SERVANTS ...

MEDICAL.

MALE S... DISEN...

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STEWARDS AND G...

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THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

ported in the local Press. We learn from the *Dresdner Anzeiger* that with regard to the proceedings in the Reichstag on the Socialist interpellation as to the terms of peace, the committee expressed its special satisfaction at the declaration of the Imperial Chancellor that the longer the war lasted the greater would be the guarantees which Germany would demand for her security. In judging the economic and military situation of Germany, the committee unanimously expressed its conviction that none of the belligerent nations could look into the future with more calmness than the German Empire. . . . Germany, it was declared, would overcome the difficulties of the economic situation. Its military strength was unbreakable, its troops had conquered more than 500,000 square kilometres, and had pushed the enemy far back over their frontiers.

In these circumstances, everything depended on that the German nation should learn to sustain that nervous tension which was necessary in view of the long duration of the present war until the enemies had seen that they must ask Germany for peace.

State and Marriage.

The paternal German State has had many strange duties thrust upon it in the course of the last two generations, and no doubt it will receive with equanimity the suggestion that it should undertake to act, after the war, as matrimonial agent. This is a suggestion put forward by Dr. E. R. Uderstadt in the *Deutsche*, and quoted by *Vorwärts*.

From an economic point of view (says Dr. Uderstadt) the prospects for early marriages are not unfavourable. The nation will have more tasks laid upon it; and, since many men in good positions will have been either killed or permanently disabled in consequence of the war, there will be many more opportunities for younger men to come forward, take their places, earn their own living, and make a home for themselves sooner than might otherwise have been possible. Morally speaking however, there will be greater difficulties than before the war, when, as everybody knows, even young men who thought seriously of marrying could find no other means of making the acquaintance of suitable partners than by advertising in the papers or by using the services of matrimonial agents. When the campaign is at an end our young men will have to work even harder than they have been doing; and they will, in consequence, have less time for attending balls or going to parties where they would be likely to make the acquaintance of eligible women.

Dr. Uderstadt continues (*Vorwärts*) holds, therefore, that the matrimonial agent will become a necessity of social life. For that purpose he proposes that the status of such people should be raised, as the calling is now often carried on by men whose good faith is, in many cases, questionable. "If, therefore," adds Dr. Uderstadt, "we wish to see more marriages in future, which would be highly desirable, it will be necessary for men and women who are interested in the development of our race to direct their hands to the worthy task of introducing young men and women to one another. This might, perhaps, be done with the assistance of the State, which is certainly one of the interested parties." It is suggested that the State "marriage advisers" should consist of elderly and experienced ladies and gentlemen, whose duty it would be to bring young couples together and "unobtrusively to give them practical counsel, conveying their remarks tactfully and, and in such a way as not to awaken the spirit of contradiction found in youthful minds." The writer holds that marriages brought about in this way could be planned "eugenically; and theories of heredity could be borne in mind."

In the opinion of *Vorwärts*, however, the greatest bar to marriage after the war will not be lack of opportunity, but the appalling lack of men of marriageable age who have been killed in the war.

A Study in Psychology.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes the "confession" of a soldier who has been ordered to the front again, after recovery from a severe wound. It is interesting as an aspect of the psychology of an educated German soldier.

"In the field one has learned to love what one used to hate in peace—the Beauty of Fear. Fear is beautiful, and not a shameful feeling. It is the invigorating fear that we produce courage. The absence of fear in the presence of death is not human; but only he who has felt and conquered fear knows how splendid life is. The feeling that one is between being and not being is rapture, and one cannot have enjoyed this feeling without becoming a richer and deeper man.

"Everyone who has deeply experienced what war is must be enriched by his experiences. To be close to Death, and then to escape, gives one a double life. The sight of hundreds of forms and distortions of Death must make one indifferent to all that is terrestrial. War makes us pious—not pious, perhaps, in the sense of the Church, for there is another pietism which consists in belief in the continuity of providence and destiny. To him who has received back his life from before the face of Death life is doubly beautiful, but Death has ceased to be anything but another form of life, which one does not need to fear. Death is brought so near to the soldier that he fears that dread Presence no more. War is a sacred thing, and he who would enter on it should do so as though he were entering a church. And now when I go out again I go without either fear or joy; with more strenuous than last time, and with a firm wish to do my duty, and to hold out as long as I can. May God bless our land."

A POLISH BULLETIN.

AUSTRO-GERMAN POLICY IN POLAND.

The Polish Information Committee are constantly receiving applications for authentic information of what is happening in Poland, and have now issued the first number of a publication entitled *Polish News*.

This first number includes an account of a confidential pamphlet, stating the views of certain German parties on the Polish question, which has been circulated among leading politicians in Germany.

The leading points of this document, as given in the *Polish News*, are in outline:

(1) After Warsaw had fallen the Poles showed an attitude of reserve and hostility towards the Central Powers.

(2) The creation of a buffer State of Poland is undesirable for Germany—for economic reasons, because Poland will be too weak to develop the ruined country, and because in the future she would compete with German industry; for political reasons, because the Poles would ally themselves with Russia in order to recover Posen and Galicia; for strategic reasons, because Poland could not defend herself against Russia.

(3) The only practical solution is a new partition of Poland. Germany would keep eight or six Governments of the Polish kingdom; Austria would get either the Governments of Lublin, Siedlce, Radom, and Kielc, or only the first two.

The pamphlet points out that this annexation of a large territory would give to Germany the possibility of developing herself by colonising the Polish country with German peasants. The Poles in the annexed provinces could have their Diet, which would settle their educational and cultural problems, but would send no representatives to the Reichstag, nor would they be allowed to settle in Posen or Silesia.

The bulletin declares that the Germans are alarmed lest the Jewish population of Poland should attempt to overflow into German territory. In that case German life would be faced with a very great danger, and it is urged that the present frontiers of Germany should be closed against the Jews from Russian Poland.

THE PIPER'S LAMENT.

"HAD THEY SPARED MY HAND THAT I COULD PLAY AGAIN."

The Lord Advocate tells a touching story of a wounded Highland piper, whom he saw at St. Thomas's Hospital. "He sent for me," says Mr. Munro, "and reminded me that he had played the pipes on the occasion of my last election when I was returned in the North of Scotland. What was his fear? His hand was shattered. Was he afraid of the future? Not a bit. Was he afraid of diminished earning capacity, or fearful whether he would get a living? No, he said to me, "Mr. Munro, I would have given them my leg, I would have given them both my legs, if they had only spared my hand, so that I might play the pipes again."

"That is the true spirit of the Highland soldier, and you have got them on this side of the border, too."

POINTS FROM THE CRITICS.

EXPERT VIEWS ON WAR PHASES.

Our Eastern Front.

Our eastern front has now a centre and two wings. The strategic centre which was at Gallipoli, is now withdrawn to Egypt, with the fleet acting as advance guards. Our left wing is at Salonika with outposts in the Italian troops landed at Valona, and in Montenegro. The right wing is in Mesopotamia. It is helpful to think of this eastern front as the front of a single battle. The problem is as which point the enemy is strong, and where he is weak, where we ought to remain on the defensive and where attack. The enemy's activity at present is on the two extreme wings. Austria is violently attacking Montenegro, which is on our extreme left. This point would naturally fall within the sphere of Italy, but nothing has yet been reported of any movement of her troops to the defence of Montenegro.

It is doubtful whether any early attack is intended on Salonika. The Germans and Austrians are certainly not in a position to take part in one. The bulk of the Germans who were engaged against Serbia have now been transferred to Bukovina to meet the Russian concentration there, which must be taken as the fulfilment by Russia of her promise to assist the Allies' campaign in the Balkans; the bulk of the Austrians are against Montenegro. The Germans would, no doubt, be pleased if Bulgaria would attack the Allies in Salonika, but it is not likely that she will undertake a task in which she would lose at the least 100,000 men, and probably fail at the finish. On the whole, therefore, unless the Turks wish to throw men away, Salonika seems to be safe against attack, at any rate till the spring. The Bulgarians are doubtless engaged in fortifying positions in which to resist the Allied attack in the spring. The sooner this attack can be delivered the better for its chances of success.

On the other wing, in Mesopotamia, General Townshend is besieged in Kut-el-Amara, and a relief force under General Aylmer is in front of strong Turkish positions a few miles to the east of the town. The strong Turkish reinforcements sent to Mesopotamia must be taken as a counterpart on the extreme eastern wing to the Austrian attack on Montenegro on the west.

In the centre, in spite of the rumours of Turkish preparations in Palestine, Egypt is for the present secure against attack. It may indeed be doubted whether it will be delivered in force. The interest of the situation on the centre is rather whether we can develop an attack, but this is a question on which speculation may be indefensible.—A Student of War" in the *Manchester Guardian*.

An Attack on Salonika?

The enemy's aeroplanes, the precursors of attack, are just now very active in the Salonika sector, and all signs point to the imminence of an impending offensive movement against the Allies' positions. The Vardar railway bridges are reported to have been repaired, and heavy guns and supplies of ammunition can now be brought up. So far as can be gathered from unofficial news, an Austro-German concentration has taken place at Monastir, with the intention of an attack on Salonika from the west, while the Bulgarians are assembling on the Ghevgeli Doiran line, ready to attack from the north. Then there is reason to think a Turkish force is coming from the east, and if so another trial of strength will have to be undertaken by Russia and our old allies of Crimean War memory, only the conditions will be different from those at Anzac and Helles, as we shall be the defenders and the Turks the attackers. The situation is extremely interesting, but we need have no apprehension for the result. The more we study the map the stronger does our defensive position appear to be, and the better our chances of victory. What we have to fear is a stalemate, but General Sarrail has proved himself to be a "thruster," and we hope Sir Archibald Murray is one too, and that the Allied Generals will meet the enemy's attack with a vigorous and always mobile defence, which can be turned at the right moment into an equally vigorous offensive.—The Military Correspondent of the *Daily News*.

The Evacuation of Gallipoli.

The evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula was a triumph of skilful arrangement. So it will be found when the history is written were the disembarkations of the expeditionary forces. The evacuation carries its own evidence in the absence of loss of life and the small quantity of material which had to be abandoned. These are tangible evidences which everybody can appreciate. There is ample reason for gratification in the proof afforded by the operations of the skill and ability of the Staff, Naval and Military. As a study for the Staff officers of the future, both the landings and the final withdrawals will be of great value. For it must be borne in mind that the arrangements were the work of the Staff, and that while great credit is due to the troops for having carried out those arrangements with such conspicuous success, the utmost steadiness, courage, and efficiency on the part of the troops could not compensate for faulty arrangements.

But when this has been said, it is hard to find further cause for congratulation. It is very hard to agree with Mr. Asquith's opinion that the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula will "take an imperishable place in our national history;" except, indeed, as a striking instance of political ineptitude being saved from the climax of disaster by military skill and devotion. It was not the object of the ill-fated expedition to provide useful exercises in Staff duties; and the chief feeling must be one of regret that an enterprise which had so promising a beginning should have failed so signally, and have cost so many gallant lives among the pick of the Allied troops.—The Military Correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

German Checks in the West.

The Germans are trying hard to cover up the damaging results of their last attack in Champagne by magnifying their success in restricting the French counter-offensive, but they are probably not under any illusions as to the reality of the proceeding. It does not seem possible to decide whether the German onslaught by three divisions on a front of five miles was an isolated movement for rectification of a line locally so indented as the precursor of a much larger general attack. The balance of probability seems to be in the former direction, but, even so, the repulse of three divisions with heavy losses is a check which the Germans can ill afford at a time when their Eastern front is being so seriously menaced by the great Russian offensive. There is little doubt that the failure of the attempt, whatever it was, was largely due to the extent to which all German preparations for the offensive are now hampered by the Allies' artillery. It is stated unofficially that for some time past the French guns have been busily engaged in destroying the enemy's communication stores and gas plants and harrowing his working parties on the Champagne front, and the success of an attack launched under these conditions is of course heavily discounted in advance. Much the same thing, it would appear, has been going on along the British front. There is very little doubt that the enemy would have taken the offensive at one point or another on a considerable scale, perhaps more than once in the past month or two, but for the ceaseless hammering to which they are being subjected by some of the most skilful gunners in the world.—The Military Correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

AMERICAN CRUISER SENT TO AID SETTLERS IN MEXICO.

Indians are on the warpath in the Yaqui Valley of Sonora, Mexico, reports the Central News correspondent in New York, raiding farms, driving off stock, and burning the harvests of American farmers.

Fighting took place early in December between the Indians and Mexican troops, but without decisive result. The engagement, which lasted for three hours, occurred on the banks of the Porfirio Diaz Canal, between Cocorit and Esperanza.

The Richardson Construction Company, an American concern owning nearly a million acres of land in the Yaqui valley, has sent an urgent request for assistance to the American Consul at Guaymas, and the cruiser Raleigh has been sent to Tobari, the coast point nearest the American settlement. The garrison protecting the Southern Pacific Railway employes, who are repairing the bridge over the Yaqui River at Corral, has been attacked by the Indians, but has driven the latter off.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF IRELAND.

"KIEL CANAL" FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CLYDE TO THE NORTH SEA.

Dr. Vaughan Cornish's lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute last week dealt with "The Strategic Geography of the War in Relation to the British Empire." Its real interest was focussed in the plea made for the early construction of a canal between the Firth of Forth and the Clyde. Lord Sydenham presided.

Strategy, said Dr. Cornish, means the bringing up of men and supplies to prearranged fighting lines, and as men and food are produced in country districts and munitions and equipment in towns, strategists must find, and protect, great lines of supply between country and town, and between these and the actual fighting theatres of the war.

If an elastic band is passed round the globe, through Canada and New Zealand, it would cover the exceedingly thin sea and land line that needs defence, except for a few stopping places—Dover, Gibraltar, and Aden, for example—which make England's defensive power supreme.

THE CASE FOR THE CANAL.

Passing on to his proposal of a great trans-Scotland canal, Dr. Cornish said:—

The island of Great Britain restricts the entrances to the North Sea to a strait of about 18 nautical miles between Kent and France, and a passage of about 250 nautical miles between Scotland and Norway. As long as these two passages are held ships based on the harbours of Germany cannot interfere with the communications between any part of the Overseas Dominions and the southern or western ports of the British Isles. The development of certain appliances enables our Fleet, as I understand, to block the Straits of Dover pretty effectually against the passage of submarine vessels, but the northern opening to the North Sea is too wide. Access to the ports of our eastern coast is now secured, not by geographical advantage, but by a superior fleet, and by the remarkable development which our Navy has effected since the beginning of the war in the methods of dealing with submarines and mines.

But the holding of the shortest line between the north of Scotland for the Orkneys and Norway would not suffice for the commercial blockade of Germany, since there lies a long stretch of the Scandinavian coast to the north of it, and another parallel line is held for commercial blockade. This ruin from the Orkneys to the eastern extremity of Ireland, and thence beyond the Arctic circle to the fringe of the polar ice off the Greenland coast. The whole distance is about 750 nautical miles. A point of capital importance with reference to the communications between the island of Great Britain and the Dominions remains to be mentioned, viz., the position of Ireland. That island stands to Great Britain as Great Britain does to Germany, viz., across the line of sea routes. So all the essential traffic, whether between Cape Clear, in Ireland, at the western entrance to St. George's Channel, and Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, at the western entrance of the English Channel, is the same width, about 250 nautical miles, as the passage between Scotland and Norway. A shorter line held from the Irish coast would block the entrance to the Bristol Channel, and a yet shorter line the southern entrance to St. George's Channel. Again, the North Channel between Fair Head, in Antrim, and the Mull of Kintyre, in Argyll, is much narrower than the Strait of Dover, having a width of only eleven nautical miles, and if this line were held it would block the northern entrance to all the important and commercial ports of the western coasts of Great Britain, for there are none in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

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There would remain the route round the north of Scotland apparently open for the use of ports on the south and east coasts of Great Britain, but since the Irish Channel ports lie further south, the proper steaming tracks would pass close to the north coasts of Ireland. The south, west, and north coasts of Ireland are indented by fjords and deep-water inlets which afford magnificent shelter for fleets, though their advantages as harbours is apt to be forgotten by civilians due to the circumstance that the ports are far distant from any manufacturing or trading centre, and have, therefore, no commercial use. The strategic importance of Ireland is not realised by the general public because its foreign relations have long been merged in those of the neighbouring island. There are many other positions in the world besides Ireland which if ever the Navy were defeated, would suddenly be seen to possess a strategic importance which the course of historical events has concealed from the casual observer.

Speaking of Cologne, Antwerp, and Constantinople as strategic centres, Dr. Cornish said, with regard to the latter, that it was an excellent asset for the Central Empires, but of little value to anybody else.

To Russia the continued) its use would be purely naval, and for her it is not the route to Egypt and Asia. The war of attrition campaign in this part of the world, it may be well to draw attention to the conditions under which the Constantinople position could be held to advantage by the Allied Powers. It includes the Sea of Marmora and its exits, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Our land frontiers would have to be defended instead of the enemy's, and Asia Minor have to keep the lengths of which, measured directly from the sea, and not reckoning the windings which are really a necessary feature of frontiers, are much greater than those we have now in Europe and 200 on the Asiatic side. It would be a heavy commitment. The task of occupying Anatolia, and thus blocking the advance of armies or line of supply of Germany from Central Europe, is so difficult that it need not be dwelt upon, and, all things considered, it appears that the Balkan Peninsula should be the German-Turkish combination must be covered, and the three possible lines of advance for this purpose are through Rumania, Macedonia, and Thrace.

BASES AND COMMUNICATION.

Germany has its own Kiel Canal and therefore has a similar communication in the Baghdad Railway, which, by the way, is the Sea of Marmora between them. Why should England not have its canal?

The aspect of strategic geography which most nearly affects the safety of the British Empire is that of naval bases and lines of sea communication. The lowness and narrowness of the land between the Forth and Clyde appear to make it mechanically possible to effect a great improvement in present conditions in this vital matter. The waters from the Firth of Forth to the Orkneys are the commanding and central position of the Fleet which controls the German coast and the retreats to the Atlantic. The stations which squadrons take up for the performance of their duties are often described as bases, but there is another class of naval station to which the term cannot logically applies—i.e., the place where ships of war are built and repaired. The ideal situation for such a base is one protected by nature from attack and at the same time accessible by a short line of communication, also sheltered, from the service station of the active fleet. The Firth of Clyde is better situated in respect of natural protection from a sea attack based on Continental harbours than any other shipbuilding centre in Great Britain, but the line of naval communication with the East Coast of Scotland is singularly bad. The distance even by the northern route is considerable, and the west coast of the Highlands, with its deep indentations and numerous offlying islands is, moreover, an almost perfect lair for hostile submarines.

AN URGENT DEMAND.

Therefore, the scheme for a ship canal from Forth to Clyde now requires the most careful consideration, and a decision with regard to its construction should be reached as soon as the problems of the undertaking have been investigated to the satisfaction of the engineering profession, and elucidated to the satisfaction of Parliament. With a thoroughly sufficient battleship canal from Forth to Clyde we should possess on the West Coast a base for the building and repair of ships of war which, in local resources, accommodation, natural protection, and accessibility to damaged ships, would be equal or superior to any that the world possesses and far superior to any that we now have. Further, the canal would provide the active-service stations on the East Coast of Scotland with short and protected access to other important shipbuilding centres besides the Clyde—e.g., Belfast and Barrow. Lastly, it would increase the centrality of the East Coast stations for the purpose of operations, giving a shorter and safer route for the transfer of fighting ships from the gap between the North of Scotland and the Continent to that between the Continent and the South of Ireland. As a guide to determining the expenditure allowable for the work, I assert the principle that a larger sum may properly be allotted to improving communication with a sheltered base than to the defences of one which is exposed, for the latter depletes our military resources by locking up troops.

THE FRONTIER COUNTER.

SCENES ON THE EXTREME FRENCH RIGHT.

THE RELIEF OF ALSACE.

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies:

The western boundary of the Allied lines, which protect a front of 500 miles with a maze of well over 10,000 miles of trenches, is a natural one, and it is easy to understand how the trenches of either side—the Germans no doubt have their 10,000 miles of trenches as well as the Allies—start from a line so clear and definite as the coast of the North Sea. It has been said that a man could enter the great ditch, which is the rampart of civilisation, at the North Sea and could make his way along it always below the level of the ground, until after many days he came out on the Swiss frontier. Strictly speaking the feat is an impossible one, as the continuity of the trenches is broken in consequence of geographical conditions, but for practical purposes it is a sufficiently accurate expression of fact. The question then arises: What would the adventurous person who attempted to walk along the whole front in the trenches find when he reached the Swiss frontier, the extreme point of the French right wing?

He would find a barbed wire fence no more formidable than those which enclose many English meadows. After the wood and cornplicated fields of barbed wire which protect the trenches, this fence seems absurdly inadequate and artificial to be the counterpart of the great expanse of the North Sea which cuts the lines on the West. There are a few pieces of red and white canvas tied to the wires to show that at this point the neutral territory of Switzerland begins, and a single Swiss sentry stands with bayonet fixed behind a movable barrier garnished with barbed wire that is set across the country road. This placid, unwarlike scene seemed an impossible conclusion for 500 miles of complicated earthworks and fortifications.

THE BROAD GAP.

We had driven to the Swiss frontier through the "trouee de Belfort," the broad gap between the Vosges and the Swiss Jura, which offers so inviting a passage into Germany to the invader from the East. We had passed it full speed along roads protected from German eyes by tall screens of brushwood. The roads were winding, and the enemy has many look out points commanding the screens were sometimes on the left, sometimes on the right, and sometimes on both sides, and one began to feel that the Germans were everywhere. Then at a place where we came out in full view of the enemy the car broke down and could not be started again for five or ten minutes. The German gunners usually shell everything they see at that particular spot, and our car was a very big one, but the chauffeur, well accustomed to such incidents, went about his work in leisurely fashion, and for some reason or other the enemy ignored us, probably because the rain had driven most of his men under cover. Finally we reached a village much damaged by German shells. "It is bombarded every day," said the officer with us, and, to prove his words, a shell went hurtling overhead and exploded in a field a few hundred yards away. Once through the half-ruined village we came to the Rhine canal, the same width, about 250 nautical miles, as the passage between Scotland and Norway. A shorter line held from the Irish coast would block the entrance to the Bristol Channel, and a yet shorter line the southern entrance to St. George's Channel. Again, the North Channel between Fair Head, in Antrim, and the Mull of Kintyre, in Argyll, is much narrower than the Strait of Dover, having a width of only eleven nautical miles, and if this line were held it would block the northern entrance to all the important and commercial ports of the western coasts of Great Britain, for there are none in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

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THE LITERARY WORLD

ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

A serious piece of news for book buyers is the announcement that the six-shilling novel is to cost us five shillings in future instead of four-and-six, or, rather, one should say, that the discount off books is to be only 2d. in the shilling instead of 3d., for it is not only novels that will cost more, though it is natural to turn to them for illustration. As the publishers have been raising the prices to the book-sellers it is difficult to see how we are to get out of this, and it is said that some of the shilling series will be raised to one-and-three presently. We should like to think that there would be some advantage to the authors, but this seems unlikely.

Among the new books promised are "Australasia Triumphant," which Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall will publish for Mr. St. John Adcock—well known as the editor of the *Bookman*—who tells the story of the Australians and New Zealanders in the war; and Sir Evelyn Wood's "Our Fighting Services," which Messrs. Cassell will publish immediately. Some international novels are promised. Mr. Bennett's "Hugo Twain" will be out shortly, and Messrs. Methuen also announce Mr. Gilbert Cannan's "Three Pretty Men," and a new novel, untitled as yet, by Miss Beatrice Harraden. Mr. Secker's spring announcements include "Narcissus," Mr. F. Brett Young's "The Iron Age," and Mr. John Palmer's "The King's Men." And somewhere it was said that Mr. Eden Phillpotts is preparing "The Human-Boy and the War."

Miss Beatrice Harraden, in the name of Methuen announces, has a new novel for publication this spring. Her best known book is still "Ships that Pass in the Night," which appeared in 1893. Since then she has written other stories, but none with so distinctive a place in English fiction.

The new books that will be published by Messrs. Pearson during the coming spring season include a noteworthy volume entitled "Women's Work in War Time," which is edited by Lady Randolph Churchill, with a careful study of the position of women of to-day, entitled "The New Woman," by Miss Honor Dalrymple Parry, and a volume of essays with a modern note, "Little Talks on Big Subjects," by Lady Randolph Churchill. The same firm also announce a stirring collection of sea stories and sketches by Lieut. Lafont, a naval writer of great power, and promise Coming additions to Pearson popular novels and 1s. 6d. Library Book Library will include some capital stories by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, Mr. Pett Ridge, Miss K. Hastings, G. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, Esther Miller, and Effie Adelaide Rowlands.

One of the few science writers for whom the war has provided genuine opportunities of distinction is Miss Jessie Pope, whose work at times has appeared in *Punch*, *Punch*, and other well-known magazines. Her ballads and verses, such as "Jack Tar," "Conscripts," "Disappointed in Despatches," "A Soldier's Button," "Soo Soo," "The Legless Soldier Man," "The War Baby," and "Typical Tommy," have already been published separately in the daily Press, and have been received with marked favour by people at home as well as by men in the trenches. Miss Pope has now collected these and other war poems that she has written into a volume which will be issued at once by Messrs. Arthur Pearson under the captivating title of "Simple Rhymes for Stirring Times."

Another timely volume of poems by John Oxenham is promised by Messrs. Methuen. It will bear the title "All's Well: Some Helpful Verse for These Dark Days of War. The publishers think it will be a popular card, and should be even more popular than "Bees in Amber," with which it is uniform.

A new kind of anthology, compiled by the Poet Laureate, Mr. Robert Bridges, is appearing this month with Longman. It contains, in English and French, are drawn from the philosophers and poets, and is called "The Spirit of Man." The quotations are arranged to exhibit the aspects of life on a spiritual basis, for the anthology appears to those who are interested in "Peace and Goodwill" at this time, and the last section relates to the war.

The husband and wife novelists make a considerable corner in English to-day just now. Of this one I recently had my circumstances in "The Bird's Nest," which appeared a new story, "The Battle of Flowers," from the pen of Mrs. de Vere Stacpoole. She and her husband write their stories separately in Mrs. de Vere Stacpoole's study, the author of "Mrs. Fixby's Husband" and wife, Mrs. Williamson and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, write theirs in collaboration.

Sir James Yoxall, M.P., is editing for Mr. Heinemann a new series of books for collectors called "The Collector's Pocket Series." Among the popular little books, "Collecting Old Glass" and "Collecting Old Miniatures," have been written by Sir James Yoxall himself, and will shortly be published. The Bacchanalian Anthology, which is a collector of moderate means. They are exquisitely illustrated.

Of editions of Jane Austen the name mad be legion, but this year being the centenary of her death, it is not unlikely that their number will still be increased, and it will be interesting to see whether the suggestion made for a great memorial edition to include all her work will materialise despite the war. Few writers of fiction have awoken so extensive a circle of admirers, and many would be glad to see her memory honoured by an edition such as that suggested. Macaulay would have rejoiced in it, for, as Sir George Trevelyan tells us, he "read the works of famous novelists with a kind of jealous pride" that the novels remained without a rival in his affections. He never wavered in his allegiance to Miss Austen.

At the present time, when the tendency is to curtail the service of public libraries, it is noteworthy that the annual report of the Edinburgh Public Libraries shows that an increased issue of 17,787 volumes over the number issued during the year preceding the outbreak of the war.

With the publication of the *Atlantic Monthly* in the United Kingdom by Messrs. Dent interest in the most literary of all the American magazines is sure to be revived. Founded in 1857, the *Atlantic* has the distinction, with the *North American Review*, of having had James Russell Lowell as its first editor. Recognising the genius of Wendell Holmes, the latter, on Mr. Lowell's suggestion, began to contribute articles to the magazine his Breakfast Table series, which greatly advanced its circulation, though his novel, "The Guardian Angel," which appeared in its pages in 1890, had an opposite, though only temporary, effect. Mr. W. Dean Howells occupied the editorial chair of the *Atlantic Monthly* (1866-81), for a longer period than any other editor, and he was succeeded in the latter year by the poet, T. B. Aldrich, who retired in 1890.

Not every day does a serious English book "take hold," as the Americans would say, in America. This distinction, however, would seem to be waiting upon Mr. F. S. Oliver's "Ordeal of Battle," which is now in its twenty-third thousand here. The American Macmillan Company imported a small edition from the parent house in London. Mr. Roosevelt and other influential Americans began to talk about it, and now, to meet the demand, a special American edition has just been prepared.

Dr. Charles Sarolea is indefatigable in his task of exposition and defence of the position of the Allies and in exposure and condemnation of the misdeeds of the Germanic powers. He is publishing, through Mr. Heinemann, "Europe's Debt to Russia," which is a systematic attempt to remove the preconceptions against Russia, which are still very widely accepted, and particularly the misconception which it has suited Germany to publish in neutral countries, namely, that she is defending the civilisation of Europe against the encroachments of Russian barbarism and a semi-Asiatic barbarism. Dr. Sarolea shows that the Russian people, if not the Russian Government, "actually stand for democracy and freedom, and that the whole trend of the Russian policy, whether foreign or domestic, has been in the direction of a peaceful and progressive development. Then through Messrs. Allen and Unwin he is bringing out "The Curse of the Hohenzollern." In this volume he shows how the military spirit grew in Prussia, and how all the German people gradually became subjected to it. A particularly enlightening chapter is that which reveals the method by which Prussia gained power by placing its princelings upon the thrones of various European States.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who has not been well and staying at Brighton, but who is now enough better to be back in the House of Commons, will have a new novel out in the summer, a novel of Western life in America.

Frau Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach, not too respectfully described as "Fat Bertha," is the chief proprietor of the Essen works, with her husband as appanage. She is still a young woman, and she does not see why, age and position considered, she should want just at present to publish her memoirs. Nevertheless, "The Secret Memoirs of Bertha Krupp," by Henry W. Fischer, is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Cassell. In the volume, we are told, "will be found astonishing disclosures of the plottings which have for years been carried on in secret by the German Emperor. How the Kaiser intrigued to trick the Krupps out of all save some financial benefit from the vast workshops at Essen, and how with the control in his own hands the Kaiser set out on his mission of duplicity, are presented in detail. One of the most startling features is the account of what Bertha Krupp, as Fraulein and as Frau, saw and heard and the fateful secrets she shared, as well as her personal experiences at the Royal Court." If authentic the book should be almost, if not quite, the most interesting of those associated by the war.

KAISER'S ADVENTURE.

TRIP IN A ZEPPELIN.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER.

The *Bourse Gazette* contains an interesting and circumstantial account of a flight in a Zeppelin which nearly cost the Emperor William his life. As has been officially denied in Germany that His Majesty was aboard the ill-fated Zeppelin, but the crew and officers were especially rewarded, according to the *Kriegszeitung*, for "saving the Emperor's life during a flight at the front." The Zeppelin with "No. 18," and sleeping, working, and reception rooms" had been specially fitted for His Majesty. Most of the details have been obtained from intercepted letters, from which the *Bourse Gazette* correspondent pieces together the following story:—

The Zeppelin in question was the flagship of the first light squadron of airship "Dreadnought" cruisers. The observation cabin was fitted in the floor with a window constructed on the principle of binoculars magnifying seventeen times and measuring over a yard across. Among the other novelties were special parachutes to serve the purpose of lifebelts at sea in the case of extremity. The Emperor wore pilot's kit.

After several postponements this important flight of the Emperor was finally fixed for a day on which drizzling rain fell. The Zeppelin quickly rose above the clouds into brilliant autumn sunshine, and landed quite regularly at Warsaw, where it was met by an Austrian Archduke and a guard of honour. The Emperor emerged, watch in hand, bidding those present to note how precisely punctual was the airship's arrival. Half an hour later the trip was resumed, apparently towards the fighting front of the German armies.

It was now that things began to go wrong. The engines stopped, and mechanics hastened along the corridors, and climbed outside ladders. The Emperor was told that an accident, common enough with Zeppelins, had happened—namely, that one of the screws had broken and was tearing into the aluminium envelope, and causing a wastage of gas. This screw was to be changed while moving, and, after it had been unlashed the engines started again for home. Spare screws are always carried. Nevertheless, the repairs seemed to be inadequate, and the loss of buoyancy increased beyond normal limits. The airship was ordered to be prepared with a parachute and prepared for His Majesty's use. The commander of the airship telegraphed to earth, and a special train was ordered to be prepared, cavalry and motor-driving in all directions in obedience to the notification to prepare for a descent at any moment and anywhere.

The engines were silenced, and everything long weight was thrown overboard, even the officers' swords being jettisoned. But the airship continued to descend until, with a great shoke of luck, it rather caught some trees, and the airship reached the ground without actual disaster. Apart from official telegrams ordering special honours for officer and man concerned received special rewards from the German Emperor personally, and the intercepted letters of pilots contain details of these awards.

A NEW X-RAY.

DISCOVERY OF THE "SIMPSON LIGHT."

Quite apart from any healing properties which it may possess, great interest attaches to the so-called "Simpson Light" with which work of a more or less experimental character has recently been carried out at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The light was discovered owing to the fact that Mr. Simpson, who was making a research on the affinity of rare metals for each other, noted that the electric arc of certain other metals produced a light having curative effects on the workmen's hands. He produced an electric arc lamp with these ores as its electrodes.

In a contribution to the *Lancet* Drs. Harmer and Cumberbatch, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, recount briefly the nature of the rays produced and the therapeutic effects which they have obtained with the lamp. The electrodes are made up of a mixture of the ores of certain metals, notably a tungstate of iron and manganese known as wolfram. Two kinds of rays are produced, visible and invisible. The invisible rays are the ultra-violet rays and ultra-violet rays. The ultra-violet rays are, of course, familiar enough, but the ultra-violet rays emitted by the Simpson lamp differ in some respect from those already utilised. Thus the Simpson lamp produces a more intense ultra-violet light than that given by a carbon arc lamp like the Finsen lamp. Professor Hartley, of Cambridge, tells us that lamps in which the electrodes were made of aluminium, zinc, and cadmium, and found that, good as these metals are as sources of ultra-violet rays, the Simpson electrodes were better.

It is known that in the ordinary light spectrum the red rays, which are the hottest, have the longest wave lengths. The waves in the violet end of the spectrum are only one-half the length of the waves at the red end. In the case of the ultra-violet rays the smallest wave lengths measured are one-eighth of the longest ultra-violet rays measured. The range of the ultra-violet spectrum is therefore four times that of the visible spectrum. The Simpson light being richer in ultra-violet rays than any other possesses a proportion of unusually short length. It is to these very short waves that any special value it may possess is to be attributed.

SOME CURATIVE EFFECTS.

It has been found that application of the light to the skin frequently produces an erythema (redness). This appears five or six hours after exposure. If exposure is prolonged the skin may "peel." The redness does not last long and no ill-effects have been observed. The installation at St. Bartholomew's Hospital was made in July, 1915, and the writers referred to in their paper they have no doubt that the Simpson light will be useful in the treatment of some of the diseases of the throat and nose. They describe a case of rodent ulcer in which the local condition improved. They also report cases of lupus in three of which marked benefit resulted—one case is reported since as "apparently cured"; the fourth case is still under treatment, and the result is not yet complete. Other conditions were treated, including a case of asthma of old standing. The asthma case was treated with the vapour produced during the burning of the arc. It is stated that there little doubt that in this case a definite improvement has been obtained with the treatment. A case of obstinate eczema of both hands also received treatment. The redness and the healing of wounds and that cases of shrapnel wounds have been benefited by them. When, however, disease affects the deep parts or subcutaneous parts, there is usually, though not always, no benefit. The first impression obtained is a promising one, and no bad results have been seen.

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